

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1925
Int. Agr. Inst.

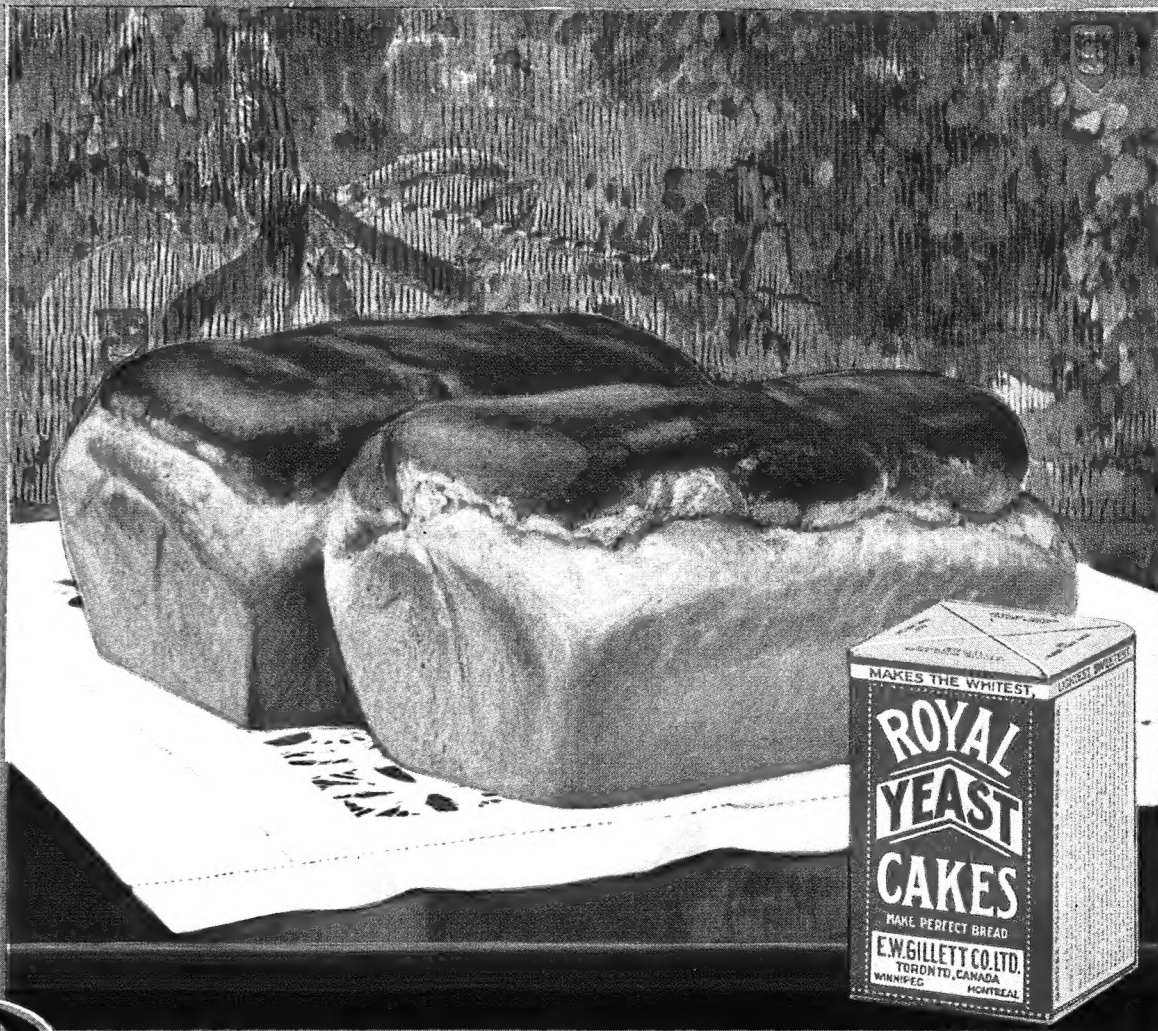
May Magazine Number



A MANITOBA POPPY FIELD

Winnipeg, Man.

May 6, 1925



Bread,

is the indispensable food. You may tire of everything else, but good, home-made bread never palls on the healthy appetite. The best bread is easily made at home with **ROYAL YEAST CAKES**. Full directions with each package.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Each Cake Sealed in an Air-Tight Waxed Paper Wrapper
The **STANDARD OF QUALITY** for more than Half a Century



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

May Magazine Number

GEORGE F CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager

Associate Editors: J. T. HULL, P. M. ABEL

Household Editors: AMY J. ROE, MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

VOL. XVIII.

MAY 6, 1925

No. 18



Among the many people who have sought refuge in Canada, one of the most notorious was Chief Sitting Bull, warrior and medicine man. This fugitive was the son of Chief Jumping Bull, a Teton Sioux of the Hunkpapa tribe. His real name was Tatanka Yotanka, meaning Sitting Buffalo Bull, but he is better known as Sitting Bull.

In 1875, the Sioux showed signs of preparing for war, so regiments of soldiers were sent out to forestall an uprising. Part of the army, under General George Custer and 300 men, arrived at the junction of the Big Horn River in Montana in June, 1876, to find large numbers of Indians led by the educated, wily Sitting Bull. In the fierce struggle that followed, the Indians, who outnumbered the white men five to one, almost entirely destroyed the little band.

It was this massacre that caused Sitting Bull to take refuge in Canada. Although a victor, he knew well enough that nemesis would follow such wholesale slaughter, so with his hordes of Sioux he fled northward to Saskatchewan. On the way he was joined by Medicine Bear and 900 lodges of Yankton Sioux, who were not mixed up in the Custer massacre, but nevertheless belonged to the same war-like nation. They arrived in the Wood Mountain district in southern Saskatchewan, towards the end of 1876, and were warned by the R.N.W.M.P. that their destructive tactics would not be countenanced for one moment in Canada. It is greatly to the credit of the mounties that from the time the Sioux crossed the "line" until the surrender of Sitting Bull, in 1881, they were aware of every movement made by the fugitives.

Eventually General Terry, of the U.S. Army, came north to deal with Sitting Bull. He was met at Blackfeet Crossing by Colonel Macleod, of the R.N.W.M.P., while Major Walsh journeyed about 150 miles to Pinto Horse Butte, to bring Sitting Bull to the conclave. General Steele, who rode out from Fort

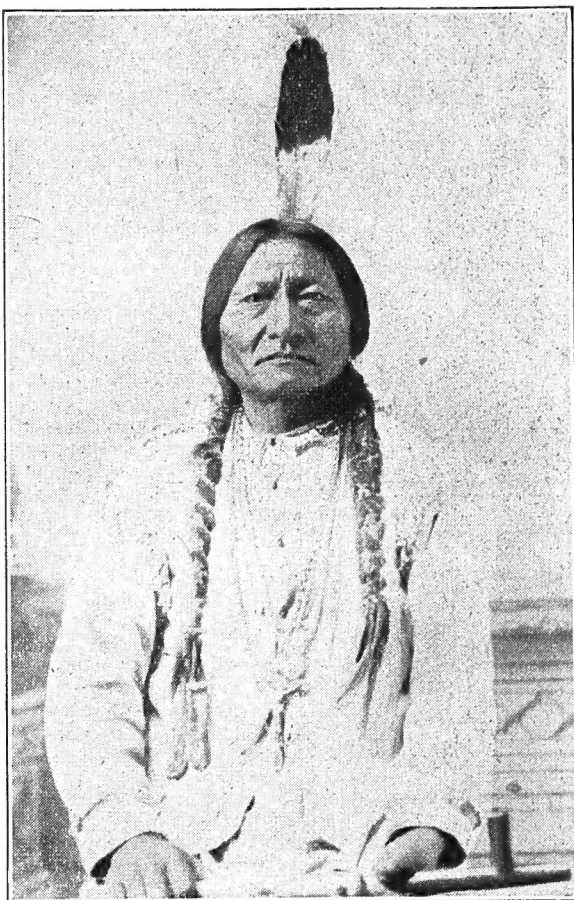
SITTING BULL ON THE WARPAT

Walsh to greet the party, relates that "When Major Walsh appeared he was accompanied by the Sioux chiefs, 20 in all, and one squaw, a tall, powerful-looking woman in the prime of life." What a sight it must have been to witness a single red-coat leading across the prairies a band of braves, noted for their fierce, war-like natures.

The meeting was unsuccessful as far as General Terry was concerned, because Sitting Bull and his chiefs stubbornly refused to return to the States. From then until 1881, they roamed the Canadian prairies and did their best to persuade the authorities to give them a reserve. Finally, at Poplar River, Sitting Bull gave up his rifle to Major Brotherton, of the U.S. Army, and crossed the boundary with his hordes.

But Sitting Bull was not the type to surrender his heart and soul to the white man. In 1890, the Indians were in a great state of excitement because the Indian Messiah was supposed to be coming, according to the prophecies of leading medicine men, among whom was Sitting Bull. In fact he posed as the high priest and apostle of the millenium, or the "Return of the Ghosts." While the Indians were awaiting the dawn of a better day the medicine men encouraged them to show their devotion by dancing for five days and nights unceasingly. The scheming old Sitting Bull used these orgies as a means for furthering his own ends against the hated whites. Instead of dancing peacefully he encouraged the young braves to put on war-paint and to store up munitions. This led to trouble, so the Army ordered the arrest of the intriguing chief. In December, 1890, Indian police entered Sitting Bull's camp

near Fort Yates, N.D., just as he was about to start on the war-path. His followers tried to rescue him, but in the skirmish that ensued Chief Sitting Bull, the outlaw, met with a violent death. Deprived of a skilled and subtle leader, the Sioux nation finally settled down in the reservations allotted to them.—M. M. S.



Courtesy of Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution
Sitting Bull, the notorious Sioux Chief

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Special Feature Articles:

Sitting Bull on the Warpath	3
Garden Friends and Foes	6
Gallery Views of Legislators	7

Fiction:

Himself—Plus	5
The Blind Man's Eyes	28

Editorials:

.....	9 and 10
-------	----------

Children's Feature:

The Doo Dads	37
--------------------	----

Short Articles:

The Aspen Poplar	8
Preeceville Community Hall	11
A Memorial Park	12
My Flower Garden Plans	14
A School Field Day	15
The Story of Silver Plate	16
Boiled Sugar Sponge Cake	17
Constructing Antennae	18
Time to Wash Blankets	19
The Countrywoman	35
News About Excelsior	36
The Farmers' Market	42

Advertising Rates

Commercial display 60 cents per agate line. No discount for time or space in display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of publication date to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement."

Published Every Wednesday by

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE LIMITED

at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second-class mail matter

Subscription Price

Subscription price in Canada \$1.00 per year; \$2.00 for three years, and \$3.00 for five years. Same rate to Great Britain, India, Australia, Winnipeg city, \$1.50 per year. United States and foreign countries, \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

LUCKY! SEVEN!

Seven always was a lucky number, but three together mean threefold luck, especially when you paint with

The MIRACLE VARNISHES and FINISHES



They are new products of miraculous quality and produce a surface so hard and smooth that weather and elements take years to destroy.



Use Them Anywhere!

All surfaces—inside, outside—furniture—motor cars—anywhere where a superior, long-life surface is required.

Anyone can apply "MIRACLE" Varnish and Finishes. There is only one quality of "MIRACLE," and it covers an unusually large surface per gallon.

"MIRACLE" Varnish, clear and six transparent colors.

"MIRACLE" Finishes are made in 28 beautiful colors.

Ask Your Dealer For "MIRACLE"

Distributors for Western Canada

Marshall Wells Company

Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

**Rock Bottom Prices
and Easy Terms**
Write us for Latest Catalogues

New Upright Pianos from \$365. 5-Octave Organs from \$39.
New Player-Pianos from \$645. 6-Octave Organs from \$65.
Second-hand Piano Bargains \$225, \$275, \$295, etc.
Phonographs, Radio Sets, Saxophones, Violins, Banjos, Drum Outfits, etc., at lowest prices, on easy payments.
RECORDS AND PLAYER-PIANO ROLLS—Get our monthly list—carrying charges prepaid on orders of \$3.00 upwards.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANOS now reduced to \$465 and \$535.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. LTD. 333 PORTAGE AVE.

PIANOS—Steinway, Duo Art, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Williams, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Karn, Doherty, Lesage and Canada.

Store Canned Foods in a Dry Place

Canned foods should be stored in a dry place. If they should become damp the cans will rust and in time the rust will eat through the tin. In this way, air will be admitted and the contents will spoil, for tinned foods will keep indefinitely so long as they remain hermetically sealed and away from moisture.

They keep simply because they are sterilized by heat in the cooking process. The germs of fermentation and decay are thus destroyed. But if the seal is broken in any way the air carrying all such germs is admitted and the contents will spoil in a short time just as any other cooked food will do when exposed to warm air.

"To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy not respectable, and wealthy not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars, and birds, and babes, and sages with an open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never; in a word to let the spiritual unbidden and unconscious grow through the common—this is to be my symphony."—William Henry Canning.

Take a candle by the wick and give it a coating of white varnish, then put it away to dry for a couple of days. When lighted the varnish prevents the grease from running down the side and the candle will last twice as long.

More Clever Schemes

Thrifty ideas collected from all parts of the prairies

When adding a shelf to the window for holding plants, leave a space of one and a half inches between the shelf and the sill. This allows the curtains to hang straight down, and makes the window much neater in appearance.—Mrs. J. C.

Making toast for a family is rather tedious when done in an ordinary toaster. I place the shelf of an oil stove oven on top of the hot range and find this is an excellent way of solving the problem. All the bread is put on at one time and is turned as soon as the slices are browned.—Mrs. F. J. S.

A kitchen clothes line is unsightly and in the way when not in use, so I tried the following scheme and find it very satisfactory. Take a piece of line the right length and either tie a loop in each end or attach a strong ring. Screw two hooks at the right height into opposite sides of the room and slip the loops or hooks on to them. Then when you have finished with the line take it down, roll it up and put it away so that it cannot get dusty.—M. M. T.

Do not allow paint to dry in brushes as it spoils the bevelled edges. If, however, they do become hardened, soften them in vinegar.—Mrs. W. M.

A good tooth-brush holder can be made from a strip of oil-cloth left over after covering the kitchen table. Take two pieces the same length, one being wider than the other. Stitch the narrower one on top of the other and make pockets wide enough to hold tooth-brushes and tooth paste tubes, the number depending on how many people will use the holder. If desired a pocket can be made for a hair brush and comb. This scheme is excellent where there are children because they never need to hunt for their tooth brushes, and it saves mother a lot of worry. It is a good idea to bind the edges with contrasting tape. If brass or bone rings are sewn to the upper corners the holder can be hung up easily.—Mrs. J. E. H.

After a pot or saucepan has once burned, food "catches" very easily. Do not discard it but use a perforated tin lid or pie plate as a false bottom. If neither is available, an ordinary plate can be substituted. The pan is then safe to use for cooking fruits or vegetables.—G. W. W.

I covered a very worn grey blanket with patches of old underwear, socks, sweaters, etc., and then dyed the best parts of old aprons, curtains, etc., a dark green for a cover. I tied it quite close with red wool and it makes a nice warm quilt with little expense.—Mrs. W. L. D.

When making tarts one day I found I was short of jam so warmed it slightly on the stove and added a little hot water to it. This made the jam go further and we liked the flavor better because it was not so sweet.—Mrs. L. S.

A handy laundry bag can be made by ripping two flour-sacks and sewing them together to form a bag. Put a small hem in the top and insert a strong wire or hoop. Then sew two loops of wire or hoop on the hem about 20 inches apart and hang up the bag by them. The wire keeps the bag open at all times and makes it easy to empty. If one is put in every room a lot of time is saved in collecting the clothes on wash-day.—Mrs. R. H. P.

My aluminum griddle that was never supposed to stick, used to vex my soul and ruin my temper until I learned how to use it properly. Fill it full of heat and have it sizzling hot before putting the batter on it. For a long time I had pushed my griddle far back on the shelf, out of sight, but since I have learned the secret, it is often in use.—Mrs. O. M. T.

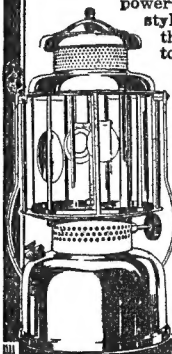


Greatest Farm Light

No need to bother with old style oil lanterns, when you can have the most brilliant light known. Safest and most convenient lantern ever invented. Makes and burns its own gas from common gasoline and lights with matches. No alcohol torch needed.

The Coleman Quick-Lite

Gives a pure, white light of 300 candle power—more light than 20 old style oil lanterns. Brighter than electricity. No wicks to trim. No chimneys to wash. Won't blow out. Can't spill fuel or explode even if tipped over and rolled around. Thousands in use. Will last a lifetime.



30,000 Dealers sell Coleman Quick-Lite Lanterns, Lamps and Lighting Plants. If yours can't supply you, write to Dept. 116

THE COLEMAN LAMP CO. LTD.
Queen St. East & Davies Ave.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.

THOUSANDS OF FARMERS

More and more farmers are realizing that new profits, previously lost through wooden barrels, can be made by simply insisting that all orders of kerosene, gasoline, oils and grease arrive in Steel Barrels. In these modern containers goods come intact; they bring your purchases in the exact quantity originally shipped; they facilitate storage and greatly reduce fire hazard.

Once you've seen the many advantages of getting your orders in Steel Barrels, you'll never again accept them any other way. Just write on your orders "Must be shipped in Beath Steel Barrels."

W. D. Beath & Son Ltd.

"Steel Barrels and Tanks"

TORONTO MONTREAL

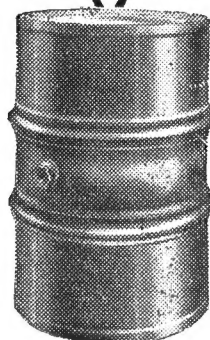
Western Agents:

Bissett and Webb Ltd.

55 James St. East, Winnipeg

Insist on Shipment
in
Beath
Steel Barrels

"Safe
Shipping
Service."



HIMSELF---PLUS

"The right kind of wife is a help to any young man. She steadies him. She puts ambition into him. He becomes himself—plus."—*Oliver Morosco.*

WHEN he had been two years in New York, Dick Mallon was beginning to feel discontented. He had come to New York because of a "Help Wanted" he had seen in the Times. It had looked well because it was not set "solid," but stood out with a blank space around it, making it seem more important. The "Wanted—A young, progressive man, as office manager in New York for a Connecticut factory doing a large business," had a satisfying dignity, and the salary of \$1,200 a year "to the right man" was enough better than the \$800 he was getting to be a lure. He soon found, as so many find, that \$1,200 a year in New York is only \$23.07 a week. He sent \$5.00 a week to his mother, lived in a pleasant enough boarding house, and enjoyed himself as a young man should. He was lucky if, at the end of a week, he had seven cents left out of the \$23.07. Somehow the feeling—annoying it was, too—took root in him that he was not "getting anywhere."

There being three young fellows of about his own age in the boarding house, Dick Mallon had had no trouble in getting acquainted with a dozen or more nice girls. He was good looking, played the piano sketchily, and could sing more or less, so he was welcomed to the apartment homes of the girls, from the showy home of Clara Spence to the overcrowded flat of the Burdens, where fudge in the kitchen alternated with songs at the piano in the parlor. While he was always welcome, Dick Mallon was, long before they had known him two years, pretty well classified by the girls as a "hoverer." Girls of their age are good judges of intentions, and it did not take them long to place Dick as one of the nice young fellows who hover but never alight. They were right. He liked girlish companionship, but he had no intention of letting his attentions go to the point of even seeming to mean anything serious. He hovered around all the girls but never looked seriously into the eyes of any one of them, not even into the eyes of Minnie May Burden.

Least of all into the eyes of Minnie May. He was afraid of what he might see in Minnie May's eyes; afraid it might set alight, in spite of himself, a similar glow in his own eyes (and in his heart), and it was too easy to figure where he would be as a married man, with a decent apartment costing \$12 to \$15 a week, on a yearly lease! There was nothing in the marrying business, he could see that. He knew when he was well off. Nice, comfortable, high-class boarding house, plenty of girls to play with, a little spending money—he guessed he knew when he was well off!

So the light in Minnie May's eyes, which had been an eager, welcoming light, became a wistful, hesitating light, and her mother told her father, with concern, that she didn't know what was the matter with Minnie May these days, and wouldn't it be a good thing if Minnie May stopped working awhile, until she got good and rested up.

Minnie May worked, as so many girls do nowadays. She had something to do stenographically at the Y.W.C.A., and she was a leader in the Epworth League of her church. She was usually spoken of as "that little thing," because she just passed sixty inches, but she weighed as much as Clara Spence, who was lithe. Minnie May was plump, and she was somewhat motherly, because she had three younger brothers and sisters, and she had brown hair and eyes, and dressed to avoid flirtatious eyes rather than to encourage them. You would have said she was a sedate little thing, but she loved fun

like a kitten. When the girls had a "hen party" she loved to masquerade in Clara's plump brother's trousers and coat, and the other girls shrieked at her impersonations, particularly when she "took off" the mannerisms of the young men they knew. So there were three Minnie May's known; there was the Minnie May at home, busy, good natured and cheerful; the Minnie May who was a little cut-up among her friends, and the Minnie May who was the most efficient young person the Y.W.C.A. had ever employed. There was yet a fourth Minnie May, known only to herself, but suspected by Dick Mallon—the Minnie May that longed to be Dick Mallon's Minnie May, and nothing else in the whole, big, dear world. This was the Minnie May that could not help, sometimes, showing it in her eyes. It was the Minnie May that trembled from eagerness to wistfulness as the two years passed.

It was not a tragedy. It was unfortunate that Minnie May had happened to like Dick Mallon so well when he felt he could not marry for years yet—ten or twelve at least—but this was all part of life. The unpleasant thing, to Dick, was that the others in their "crowd" seemed to be pairing off. Two couples had actually married, and as the months passed, the others gravitated into pairs, most evidently reaching the stage that is called "going together." It made him conspicuous. It seemed to be throwing him and Minnie May together more and more. It was all right as long as everybody was going with everybody else, but when all the rest paired and left Minnie May to Dick it seemed to suggest that he ought to either make her especially his or get away from her entirely. He thought it over, considered how lovable Minnie May was, and what a wife she would make, considered his salary and his prospects, and decided he must drop Minnie May, forget her, and not for many years allow himself to permit such intimate relations to grow between himself and any girl.

The first wonderful spring evening of the year they walked on Riverside Drive, following three couples of their friends at a lazy pace. It was lover's weather, Nature's mating time, and Minnie May—sedate little person as she seemed as she walked beside Dick Mallon—did have little tremblings of hope. He might, you know. His voice did seem a little husky—

But he didn't. When they reached the entrance of the apartment house she said:

"Won't you come up, Dick?"

"No, I guess not, Min. Pretty late. Well, good-night, Min."

"Good-night, Dick."

He hadn't! She climbed the stairs slowly—there was no elevator—and at her door she stood a minute. Oh, well! He had nearly, anyway! Sometime, perhaps—Then she went in smiling, the Minnie May her mother knew.

Dick did not go back. Unless he wanted to there was no reason why he should. He had never said anything; never hinted anything. He had done his best, in fact, to let Minnie May know—always—that he did not mean anything. Now he merely kept away from Minnie May. Spring became summer. He wrote to Hetterbury, the general manager for the company, suggesting that he had been with them two years without an increase of salary.

"We are well enough satisfied with your work," Hetterbury answered, "and have no desire to make any change, but the salary we are now paying you is all the position is worth. We may be able to grant you a slight increase on the first of the year, but we will take up the matter at that

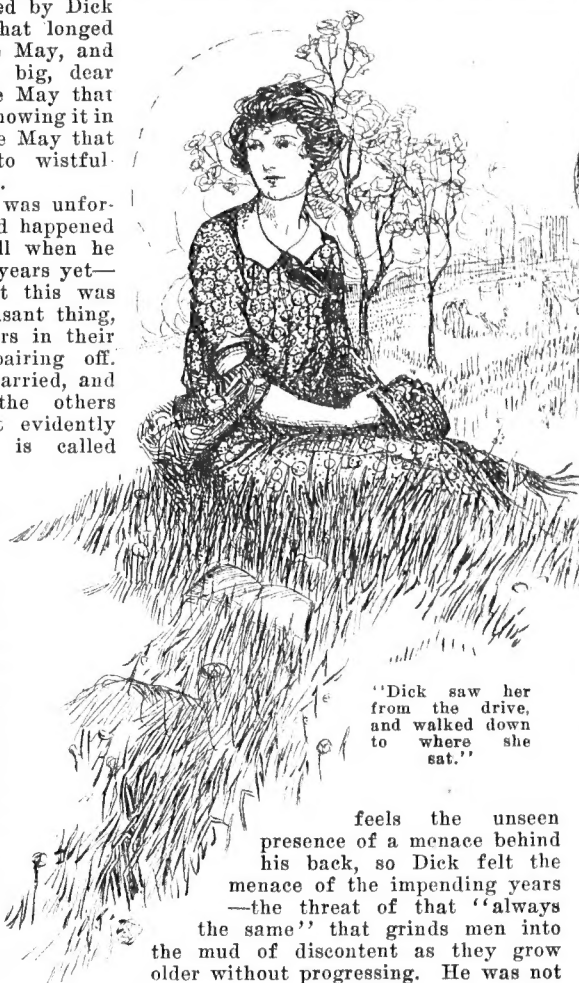
By
ELLIS PARKER BUTLER
Author of "Pigs is Pigs," Etc.

time. I doubt, however, the advisability of an increase even then."

"If it comes to that," said Dick, when he read the letter, "I can pull along on what I'm getting. It is more than I got back there in Danbury."

II.

Vaguely Dick felt something was entirely wrong. As a man in a dark room



"Dick saw her from the drive, and walked down to where she sat."

feels the unseen presence of a menace behind his back, so Dick felt the menace of the impending years—the threat of that "always the same" that grinds men into the mud of discontent as they grow older without progressing. He was not getting anywhere; he was not getting ahead; he was walking a treadmill. All this was no more clear to him than something seen through a mist; it amounted to a feeling of inefficiency, a growing lack of self confidence. He came in from lunch one day and found Mike, the clerk who opened the cases of curtains sent from the factory and delivered the orders to the retailers, sitting on the wrapping table eating his noonday sandwich, drinking from a pint bottle of milk.

"Well, I bought me car, like I told you I was goin' to," grinned Mike. "I've got a tin Lizzie now, Mr. Mallon. Me and the old lady was out in her last night and I never killed nobody. What do you know about that?"

"You bought a car?" said Dick. "Why, I thought you were hot-airing about it, Mike. Where do you get money to buy cars. How is it you can go buying cars and swelling around the country in them when I can't take a taxi without going broke? It beats me how you do it!"

"I'm married," grinned Mike. "No, I'm serious," said Dick, seating himself on the table. "How can you save money and buy a house and a car, and raise a family on what you get, when I don't have a cent? What's the matter with me, Mike?"

"Nothin' is the matter with you, Mr. Mallon," said Mike, still grinning. "The only matter with you is that there is nothin' the matter with you. You ain't got nothin' to worry about. You wait until you've got a wife t' be askin' you 'Where's that other dollar that ought t' be in th' pay envelope?' an' you'll get wise. I wish I had my wife an' your education—"

"Why?"

"I'd be gettin' ahead some, for



fair," said Mike. "Th' divil an' all is that a job like this is me limit until me an' th' old lady saves enough t' start a village taxi business. This here Arthur is a start—"

"Arthur?" queried Dick. "I thought you called it a tin Lizzie?"

"Tin Lizzie ain't the name of it," grinned Mike. "Tin Lizzie is what it is. All that breed of cars is known as tin Lizzies out our way, but Arthur is the name me an' the old woman conferred onto this one."

Dick knew, by the twinkle in Mike's eye there was a joke in this somewhere, but he did not grasp it.

"Arthur?" That's a queer name for an automobile," he said obligingly. "Why Arthur?"

"It's one of th' twins," said Mike. "It's the other twin from Honoria. I've told you of Honoria, bless th' darlin'!"

"Yes, I did not know she was a twin," said Dick.

"That's the joke of it," said Mike gleefully. "She ain't but she might have been. 'Mike,' says my old woman, when she informs me there's like to be another of us in th' family soon, 'Hivin' is givin' us another angel mouth t' feed—praise be!—an' 'tis up till us t' be forehanded with th' usual preparations. You mind, Mike,' says she, 'how scared I was when little Patrick was near, toward th' final moment, with only one set of this and that ready an' no tellin' but he might be a set of twins? I'll go through no such agony of mind this time,' says she. 'I'll have,' says she, 'no more such unpreparedness. We'll have a bit extry in th' savings bank this time in case Arthur comes along with Honoria.'"

"Honest?" asked Dick.

"As I live!" said Mike. "An' when th' twins come there was not two of them, but one only, an' she was Honoria, so what did we have left but th' cash in the bank and th' name we had no use for. So th' auttomobile is the twin to Honoria, do ye see! Oh! Maggie is th' wonderful woman. It's no rest she'll be leavin' me now until I have a flock of Arthurs an' me at the tellyphone sayin' 'There's not a dang car in now, Mrs. Vandermeer, but if ye can wait there'll be one in any momint.'"

III.

Hetterbury came to the New York office now and then to confer with the two New York salesmen. For Dick, he always had a pleasant greeting, but never much to say. The office manager of the New York office was hardly more than a head bookkeeper, and

Continued on Page 32

GARDEN FRIENDS AND FOES

ANYTHING as popular as a garden is sure to have both friends and foes. Where else has love's labor as great a reward, or where else can the parasites

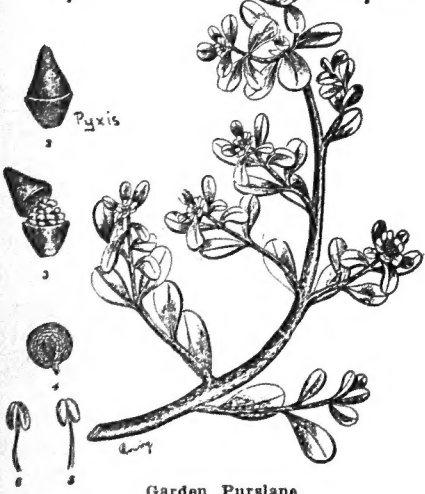
find nicer tit-bits. So here in the garden, friend and foe meet in good-natured rivalry, and the beneficent vegetable usually favors his friends and wins out.

The quick response of our northern garden finds rest and refreshment during our severe winters. Winter purges the soil of parasites and mellowers it with frost, therefore, dig deep in the fall and winter, and you will get tilth and mellow fertility. Only those who have been in the south and have seen the scanty gardens, realize the quick response and fertility of our northern gardens. The long sunshine of the day, and the cool nights are ideal conditions for cauliflower, cabbage, potatoes, lettuce and most of our most cherished vegetables. Sunshine is the next great friend of the garden. Not only is it necessary in the manufacture of the starch that makes the potato and the sugar that makes the carrot, but it also makes warmth, 10 or 15 degrees warmer than in the shade or sheltered spot, and growth varies remarkably with the temperature. At 70 degrees the growth is three times as great as at 60, and at 80 degrees it is four times as great, so that every extra bit of sunshine greatly aids the growth.

Shelter is a friend when the hot, drying winds sweep across the plains. Few realize how rapidly our dry winds lick up the moisture. The snow disappeared this spring as if by magic. This is visible evidence; but it is even greater in the summer, although we cannot see it. Evaporation from the plains during the summer is almost equal to the rainfall during the year, so that anything which will check evaporation will be a friend of the garden. The sheltering fence, the level beds, straw mulch and a board path. The raised vegetable and flowering beds are not a success in this country, because they expose the ground to greater evaporation, and the hard path made in heavy soil also greatly increases evaporation.

Severe Measures for Foes

Worse than cutting down an apple tree for fuel, is to cut it down for fun, so the "cut-throat" cutworm does the most dastardly trick in the garden—cutting the plant off at the base and passing on to the next, for a nip of sap. The whole

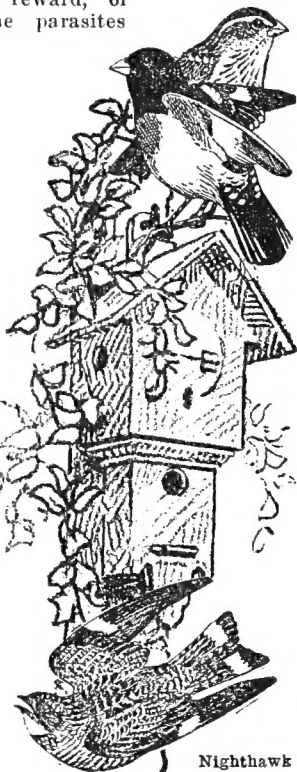


Garden Purslane

The garden is a place of eternal vigilance, where we match our wits with nature

By V. W. JACKSON, Professor of Botany, M.A.C.

Rosebreasted
Grossbeak



Nighthawk

manilla paper, cut about the size of a post card, or three inches by eight inches, cut each half-way across on opposite corners so that when the cut is overlapped it will dovetail, forming a cylinder which can be dipped in oil tar or not, as you wish. These cylinders are fitted in the seed trays as many as possible, then the soil is put in and the cabbages or tomato seed planted in these early in April. When the seedlings develop large enough to transplant, the cylinder with the entire root system can be transplanted without any disturbance of the roots or set-back in the growth. This is an advantage worth while, aside from the fact that the cylinders will protect the cabbage and tomato plants from the cutworm.

Solicit Aid of Birds

The two worst root maggots are the Onion Root Maggot and the Cabbage Root Maggot. The former is very bad around Winnipeg, where the heavy soil seems to favor its development in the onion. Now maggots are the children of flies, therefore, we must get after the flies that lay the eggs at the base of the plant. To prevent this a carbolic mixture is used, a mixture of one pound of hard soap, one gallon of water, and one pint of crude carbolic, boil five minutes, then dilute with 50 times water, and sprinkle the soil in the row around the plants. Grubs are the children of June beetles, which lay eggs in May, which remain two or three years as grubs in the soil, and on the third year become a beetle. The big, fleshy grub is an easy mark for the friendly birds, and robins take a great interest in them, and bird houses will help protect the garden.

The potato beetle is too well known to need any further remarks. Few realize, however, that the birds help in the control of the potato bug. The Rose-Breasted Grossbeak, and the Night Hawk being two that feed ravenously on the potato bug, and help to keep it in check.

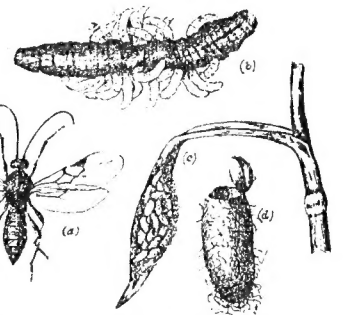
The Flea Beetles, such as jump around on the leaves of the turnip and the cabbage, and other vegetables of the mustard family, and the Spinach Beetle, and the Cucumber Beetle, are all leaf eaters, and poisoned by any arsenical poison such as Paris Green,

or Lead Arsenate applied to the leaves.

Soil and Plant Diseases

Soil diseases are perhaps the worst enemies of the garden. Potato scab, black scurf, black leg, fusarium wilt, damping off, sunflower wilt, are all soil troubles. Lime helps purge the soil of some of these, but the development of some others such as potato scab, by causing an injury to the thin skin of the potato, which enables the soil scab to enter, just as a scratch on the skin may cause a fester. Black scurf is on the surface and can be more readily prevented as it occurs very late in the season, and early potatoes escape it. But fusarium wilt is a difficult thing to control in our gardens. It causes the wilt of sweet peas, garden peas, China asters, and to such an extent that it often makes it impossible to grow these flowers. Lime or sulphur might help control this wilt, but formaldehyde is a more powerful purge of this serious trouble, and quite as readily applied, and not expensive when we consider that it is just a small bed in which we wish to grow China asters free from wilt. Sunflower wilt is also becoming a serious menace to the growing of sunflowers either in the garden or in the field, and like potato scab the only way of avoiding it is to rotate the crop, avoid growing the same plant on successive years on the same place.

Of the plant diseases, the bacterial wilts are the most difficult to combat. They are internal and, therefore, not affected by external sprays, such as Bordeaux mixture. The worst bacterial wilts we have in the northern gardens are cucumber wilt, head lettuce rot, and the soft rots, such as black leg in potatoes. Bacterial wilts such as these have a mysterious life history. The infection may take place from the air, from the soil, or from crawling



(a) Friend—the four-winged fly which lays her eggs within cabbage worms; (b) the maggots coming out of the cabbage-worm to spin their cocoons; (c) a mass of cocoons; (d) cocoon enlarged, showing how the fly comes out by raising a lid.

trouble, other than prevention by using pure sets and kinds of potatoes (Green Mountain types) known to be free from this hereditary disease.

The rusts and smuts do not invade the garden except the snapdragon rust, and the corn smut. These two, however, may exterminate, and snapdragon rust when it occurs usually takes the whole plant, and Pickaninny corn, which is so early in our northern gardens, is often unfortunately badly affected with smut. These hereditary troubles can best be avoided by the selection of seed from plants known to be free from such troubles.

The Persistence of Weeds

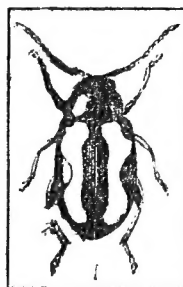
The weeds of our northern gardens are not very many, perhaps not more than three that give serious trouble. The worst is undoubtedly Garden Purslane. Those who have read Oliver Wendell Holmes' *My Summer In a Garden*, will realize how persistent a weed such as this and Garden Spurrey, can be. Garden Purslane has been fighting to grow in gardens for thousands of years, and is very cunning. Its habit, low, flat, succulent growth, capable of remaining alive for weeks after separation from the soil. It is a sort of vegetable wood-tick, capable of long starvation and sudden resuscitation,

which can ripen its seeds two weeks after it has been cut off with the hoe, and the thousands of little black seed drop back into the soil again to come up the following year. Knowing this, we cannot be too careful about the early and complete eradication of Garden Purslane.

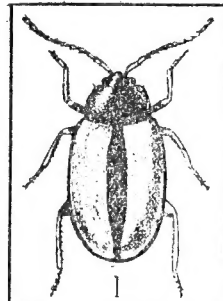
Barnyard grass and Tickle grass also give trouble in the garden, as they come up so quickly, and the former has the same flat habit as Purslane, both are quick-growing annuals, going to seed in two weeks, and infesting the soil for future years.

And the same may be said of another bad garden weed, the Flat Red Root, which is quicker in its growth and seeding than the Tall Red Root which is also very bad in our gardens if neglected because of the millions of tiny, shiny, black seeds this annual produces. The garden weeds, therefore, are annuals which come up quickly and produce an enormous number of seeds in a very short time, and in this way often get away with it if the garden is neglected for two or three weeks. Therefore the garden is a place of eternal vigilance, in fact this is its charm, this is where we work off our vigor, a sort of physical solitaire, matching our wits with nature, a game where we try to beat ourselves in activity, in pursuit of an ideal, in attainment of a satisfying and profitable pleasure. If you don't think so read Oliver Wendell Holmes' *My Summer In a Garden*.

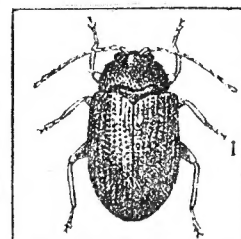
I sometimes wonder what the gardeners buy One-half so precious as the thing they sell. That every carrot that the garden grows, A story of pure health could ever tell. And this reviving herb whose tender green Inspires the very hoe on which we lean. Ah! lean upon it lightly, for who knows For what great purpose springs the seed unseen.



Turnip Flea Beetle



Horse-Radish Flea Beetle



Potato Flea Beetle

insects, and take place through the tip of the leaf, or the bud, or through the plant pores, or through the blossom, as in the case of fire blight of apple and pear trees, and tip rot of tomatoes. Prompt removal of the affected part is about all that can be done to check the rapid advance of bacterial wilts.

Plant diseases caused by fungi, which produce an external or surface growth like mildews, leaf spots, pod spots and surface blights, such as potato blight, and black scurf, can be remedied by surface sprays, such as Bordeaux mixture—a copper-lime balanced solution, the most sufficient yet discovered.

Fortunately, Manitoba is free from the dreaded potato blight. It has never yet been reported in the province, and this, I believe, is generally true of northern gardens. This should greatly favor the potato industry, as the other potato troubles can be much more readily combated. Northern gardens are also freer from mosaic, an internal chlorophyll trouble, the cause of which is not yet known. The chlorophyll turns yellow in patches, giving a spotted or mosaic effect to the leaf when held to the light. It may occur on most any garden plant, but is worst on potatoes and tobacco. There is no treatment for this internal

GALLERY VIEWS OF LEGISLATORS

"COME," said my friend, "and let us go up to see our legislators at work."

It was a beautiful early April evening with an intangible feel of spring in the air. We stood watching the broken white masses of ice being carried out by the dark flood of the Assiniboine. To our left loomed the huge pile of the Parliament Buildings against the star-studded blue of the sky. High up in the centre of the dome a round bright light blinked like some watchful giant eye, which was meant to convey to all and sundry the information that the members of the Manitoba legislature were sitting for an evening session.

"But it is so pleasant out of doors and the chances are they will be discussing some dry-as-dust subject," was the ventured remonstrance, which I realized before spoken was futile, for my friend was evidently in the grip of an enthusiasm for seeing law makers at their supposedly mysterious business. In the face of that, spring languor was something to be scorned. So I gave myself to the task of keeping pace with her eager footsteps as she hurried along the well gravelled walk, round to the front of the building and up the steps.

The attendant at the door appeared to think that we knew where we were going and did not enquire of us if we wished to be given any information or to be guided anywhere. An elevator whisked us to the third floor, and we made our way up the narrow short flight of stairs that led from the corridor into the galleries that overlook the legislative chamber. Neither of us had tickets of admission to the Speaker's gallery, which is reserved for friends of the members and which facing the Speaker directly is supposed to give its occupants a better view of the House, and enable them to hear better, so we took our places in the gallery just to the left of the Speaker. We found ourselves facing the government benches (which by the way aren't benches at all but substantial arm chairs that look most comfortable). By leaning slightly forward we found we could look directly down upon the heads of the Labor group of members, and get a fairly good side view of their nearest neighbors, the Liberals, and a still better view of the Conservatives and Independents.

Two women find much to interest them in visits to the Manitoba Legislature

By AMY J. ROE

"There is Mrs. Edith Rogers smiling at greeting to us," exclaimed my friend, acknowledging the smile with a friendly nod to the one woman member of the legislature, who happened to be looking in the direction of the gallery we occupied. "How smart, yet inconspicuous she is in that black tailored costume with touches of white and the trim black hat. Yes, and there is Premier Bracken and his cabinet ministers directly opposite to us. There is also Mr. M—, our local member, from W—. Do tell me who some of the other men are?"

So together we identified for ourselves many members whom we knew or recognized from photographs in the newspapers.

As Speeches Go

To a newcomer the scene below us must have been a bit puzzling. An Opposition member was standing in his place delivering a speech to which nobody seemed inclined to listen. He did not even seem to be much concerned about its effectiveness himself. He spoke in a monotonous tone, with little inflection of voice, as if he were more anxious over getting his words spoken than he was of their power to convince the others of the matter of importance behind them. Some of the members had settled down comfortably into their chairs and were enjoying a quiet read of the evening papers, others were writing at their desks or reading weighty looking tomes, while several moved about from place to place holding whispered conversations with fellow members. Some of the chairs were unoccupied and members frequently entered or left the room. As they did so I noticed that they paused a moment and facing the Speaker directly, bowed solemnly to him, evidently in that way seeking and gaining his permission to come and go. In the same manner they addressed themselves to him when crossing from one side of the chamber to the other.

A half hour, three-quarters, an hour by the clock, facing the Speaker who sat in his high-backed chair looking very dignified in his long black gown,

pointed hat and white kid gloves. He appeared to be the only one who was paying any attention to the man who was speaking, who frequently addressed him, though at times I could suspect he must have been nodding. When the whispering or moving about in the room came to such a point that it was in danger of drowning the words of a man who was talking, the Speaker called sharply, "Order, Order!" Two page boys hurried about the room, carrying messages, fetching a glass of water for a member, putting a letter or a paper upon the desks, or giving papers to the Clerk of the House, who sat at the end of a long table running down the centre of the room. I glanced at my companion, curious to know how this monotony would test her enthusiasm.

She had been valiantly struggling to discover and follow the argument of the man who was speaking, but the quick interest she had evidenced when we entered was decidedly on the wane. She produced some knitting from her bag and settled patiently back in the seat. Now when a woman is knitting there is no telling whether she is thinking profoundly or skillfully hiding inattention or boredom. Another half hour! I caught her in the act of stifling a yawn. She colored slightly and smiled as she whispered apologetically:

"The spring air makes one so sleepy. But imagine having to listen to nearly four months of speech making from 54 members. If many of them were as uninteresting as that I'd much prefer to sweep floors and wash dishes for 365 days in the year. Men waste so much time in talking. If I were a member of parliament I'd introduce a bill to set a time limit on speeches. A man, who does not believe more forcibly in what he is saying than that man appears to, should not attempt to convert others to his way of thinking."

The Invisible Audience

"You forget," I returned, "that he has to think of the folks back home. There are some things they will expect him to say whether he is particularly

anxious to say them or not. A member can only speak once to a measure, and he is making good use of his opportunity for putting his words on record. You see the newspapers reporters sitting in the press gallery, just a little above and back of the Speaker's chair. They are making notes as he is talking. Tomorrow the papers will carry a report of this speech. Those reports will be read by the electors in his constituency and may influence his chances of being returned in the next general election.

"The matter of amending old laws and making new ones is a pretty difficult and tedious business. I suppose it is like the old lesson we used to have in our school readers about one named Daffy-downdilly, wherever you go you find Mr. Toil presiding. A great many people find it too tedious to follow the newspaper reports of the proceedings in the House, even when the reporters do their best to present them in an interesting manner and to play up the items of special interest. But there is a member of the government who has just entered, and who is standing at the back of the gallery evidently looking for some one. Let's ask him if there is a possibility of something interesting coming up this evening."

The member, showed us an order paper on which was printed a list of the various bills that were to come up for second and third readings. We pointed to one item, tenth on the list, intimating that we would like to hear a discussion of that bill. Did he know if the House would deal with that this evening? No; it all depended on how many members chose to make speeches on the matters that preceded it. Everyone was getting rather anxious for the close of the session and possibly a large part of the business would be disposed of, after the member at present speaking had finished and before the evening was over.

"What is the long distance record in speech-making for this House?" I asked.

"I believe it is something like six hours, a record set by one of the Labor members," he laughed. "I would advise you to come back tomorrow afternoon if you wish to see the House down to the business of getting things done. The Legislature does not meet in the morning as that time is occupied with committee work."

Continued on Page 25

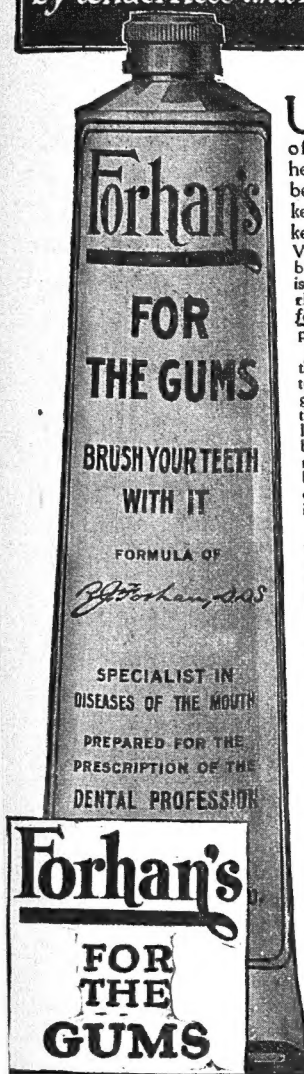


The Legislative Assembly of Manitoba in 1923

[Photo by Gauvin and Gentzel (copyright)]

It will be noted that since this photograph, which shows a splendidly clear view of the interior of the Legislative Chamber while the House was in session, that two cabinet changes have been made, and that there have been a few minor changes in the seating of the members.

Unhealthy gums denoted
by tenderness and bleeding



UNHEALTHY
soil kills the best
of wheat. Un-
healthy gums kill the
best of teeth. To
keep the teeth sound
keep the gums well.
Watch for tender and
bleeding gums. This
is a symptom of Pyor-
rhea, which afflicts
four out of five peo-
ple over forty.

Pyorrhea menaces
the body as well as the
teeth. Not only do the
gums recede and cause
the teeth to decay,
loosen and fall out,
but the infecting Pyor-
rhea germs lower the
body's vitality and
cause many serious
ills.

To avoid Pyorrhea,
visit your dentist fre-
quently for tooth and
gum inspection. And
use Forhan's For the
Gums.

Forhan's For the
Gums will prevent
Pyorrhea—or check
its progress—if used
in time and used con-
sistently. Ordinary
dentifrices cannot do
this. Forhan's will
keep the gums firm
and healthy, the
teeth white and
clean. Start using it
today. If gum-shrink-
age has set in, use
Forhan's according
to directions, and
consult a dentist im-
mediately for spe-
cial treatment.

35c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

Formula of
R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.

Forhan's
Limited
Montreal

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion
Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Strawberries

Everbearing Champion	20 for \$1.00
Ohta and Latham Raspberries	16 for \$1.00
These are two great Raspberries.	
Wild Plums, fine trees, 3 ft.	4 for 60c
Everybody can grow Wild Plums.	
Virginian Creeper, good roots	4 for 50c
Red Currants, well rooted	per doz. \$1.50
Black Currants, well rooted	per doz. \$2.00
Very Best Red Rhubarb	per doz. \$1.50
Opata and Sapa Plums, on wild plum roots,	
3 ft.	75c
Compass Cherry, on wild plum roots, 3 ft.	75c
Hardy Hybrid Apples, 3 ft.	50c
Transcendent Crab, 3 ft.	50c
Caragana, 1 to 1½ ft.	per 100 \$3.00
Ponies, Red and White, 50c Golden Iris, 20c	
Lilac, 2 ft.	25c
Honeysuckle, 3 ft.	50c
Maple Seedlings 12 to 14 in.	per 100 \$1.00
Russian Willow Cuttings	per 100 70c
Russian Poplar Cuttings	per 100 75c

Come to my place on Monday, come on Sunday,
come any day all summer long and see these
beautiful plants loaded with red, ripe fruit.
What a perfect delight. Isn't that just lovely?
Plant a few and grow your own plants. Send
for printed directions and Price List. I pay all
mail and express charges.

John Caldwell, Virden, Man.

SAW
it with a
SIMONDS
SAW
Stays sharp longer.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LTD.
MONTREAL
VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B.

THE ASPEN POPLAR

A study of a tree of the prairie—Written and illustrated by
DAN McCOWAN

THE poplars are widely distributed throughout the northern regions of both the old and the new worlds. There are in all some 25 species recognized, of which eight are found in Canada. Of these the Aspen Poplar is perhaps the most common in the prairie provinces, it forming a part of almost every western landscape.

Seeing an early summer "snowstorm" of thistly down from this variety of Poplar one is impressed by the enormous quantity of seed being scattered by the wind. It is evident that nature has great use for the Aspen, and by means of a profuse annual sowing is striving to reforest much of the prairie region. And with a large proportion of the land surface broken by the farmer's plow there is an ever lessening chance of destructive grass fires sweeping over extensive tracts. Thus in the last decade there can be noted a marked increase in Aspen Poplar bluffs throughout the country.

The Aspen Poplar is a slender and graceful tree. It seldom reaches to a greater height than 60 feet, and when mature is about one foot in diameter. The trunk is slender, the crown round-topped and open. The bark in early stages of growth is smooth and of a light green color, later becoming roughened and grey upon the lower trunk. The twigs are slender and somewhat reddish in color. The winter buds are covered with brown scales which are slightly sticky. These scales are loosed in early spring. Then the catkins push out, lengthen and fall to the earth as the pollen ripens and is dispersed. The leaves are almost circular in shape and are attached to the twigs by stems that are much flattened sideways. This causes the foliage to tremble and rustle in the slightest breeze with sound as pleasant as that of running water or as the flutter-

ing of many birds. This characteristic has been responsible for the common names of Quaking Aspen and Trembling Aspen, and has given to the tree the botanical name by which it is recognized. Tradition says that the tree is forever accursed and trembles fearfully because Judas hanged himself on an Aspen. Rather does this airy feathery tree ripple and laugh in the sparkling sunshine that turns the prairie dews to diamonds.

Aspen Poplar grows rapidly, but is short-lived. It thrives best in well-drained loam, but may be found in soil of varied quality. A poplar grove stand- ing amidst arable land is of comparatively small value as shelter, and while orna-

mental in spring and summer, is not permanent enough to justify care and attention. It may, however, be put to excellent use in fostering more valuable trees. A few young white spruce planted here and there throughout the Aspen grove will in a few years develop into a thicket of evergreen that is alike beautiful and useful. Snowdrift deposited and held amongst the poplars ensures moisture to the young spruce in spring; the grateful shade afforded by the fluttering foliage protects the evergreens from the blazing sun of summer.

The beaver, the varying hare and, to a lesser extent, the wapiti or elk depend largely upon Aspen Poplar bark for food in winter. A species of wood tick is at times abundant amidst the leaves. In the groves of Aspen, which are dotted over the prairies, a host of happy birds find shelter and nesting sites.

From one end of the great plains to the other the Aspen is highly esteemed as a firewood. As lumber it is difficult to season. The wood being light, soft and very tough is in demand for making barrels, cheese boxes and excelsior, and is sometimes used in matches.



OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Seventeen Progressives vote for budget and give government a substantial majority—Premier King threatens dissolution if business of House not facilitated by opposition

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, May 2.—At the conclusion of 24 days' intensive debating, in the course of which members on all sides of the House aired their views on every conceivable subject, the budget of Hon. James Robb, acting minister of finance, was adopted by the House of Commons shortly after nine o'clock on Friday morning, by an unexpected majority of 37, while the Conservative amendment, offered by Sir Henry Drayton, was overwhelmingly defeated by a majority of 116. The vote on the Drayton amendment was 48 to 164, and the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means was carried by a vote of 123 to 86. There were 22 pairs, which, in addition to those who voted, accounted for 231 out of the 235 members of the House.

An analysis of the vote on the main budget motion showed 105 Liberals, 17 Progressives and 1 independent in favor of it and 46 Conservatives, 38 Progressives, 1 Laborite and 1 Independent against it. In support of the Drayton amendment there were 47 Conservatives and 1 Labor member, namely, Irvine, of East Calgary; and against it 107 Liberals, 55 Progressives and 2 Independents.

The government secured its majority

largely by reason of the fact that 17 members on the Progressive benches voted for the budget. They were as follows: J. W. Kennedy, of Glengarry and Stormont; T. W. Caldwell, of Victoria and Carleton, N.B.; T. H. McConica, of Battleford, Sask.; R. H. Halbert, of Ontario North; J. F. Johnston, of Last Mountain, Sask., chief Progressive whip; L. H. Jelliff, of Lethbridge, Alta.; E. J. Sexsmith, of Lennox and Addington, Ont.; John Millar, of Qu'Appelle, Sask.; William Elliott, of Waterloo South, Ont.; A. W. Neill, of Comox Alberni, B.C.; T. G. McBride, of Cariboo, B.C.; L. W. Humphrey, Kootenay West, B.C.; D. Kennedy, of Port Arthur and Kenora, Ont.; William Black, of South Huron, Ont.; W. S. Reed, of Frontenac, Ont.; John Pritchard, of North Wellington, Ont.; and A. J. Lewis, of Swift Current, Sask. With the exception of Joseph Shaw, of Calgary West, who was paired with the Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, of Centre Winnipeg, no member of the Gingerite group either voted for the budget or expressed a desire to do so.

It is stated that the Right Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, who for the past year-and-a-half has been confined to his home through illness,

expressed his readiness, even in the face of his physician's advice, to come to the House and vote if his presence were necessary to ensure a government victory, and if a pair could not be secured. Sir Lomer Gouin, former minister of justice in the government, who has also been ill, expressed a similar willingness. Both, however, were included in the list of pairs, which are as follows: Fielding with Guthrie, Bureau with Bristol, Sir Lomer Gouin with Campbell, Euler with Warner, Hunt with McDonald of Temiskaming, Laflamme with Kennedy of Edmonton, McMaster with Baxter, Walsh with Coote, Gervais with Sales, Shaw with Woodsworth, and Power with Mewburn.

Meighen and King Clash

The climax of the debate which had dragged wearily along and which hitherto had promised to develop nothing but an anti-climax, came when the prime minister and the leader of the opposition clashed in a battle of words, a logical argument such as has been seldom witnessed in the House for many years past. The styles of Premier King and Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the official opposition are widely different. The former has a passion and fervor which the latter does not possess, and the latter has a faculty for critical analysis which the former despises. Not since the session commenced has the capacity of the galleries been taxed to such an extent by the demand on the part of a usually blasé Ottawa audience to see the combatants in action. Without any disrespect to Mr. Meighen it may be said that the chief attraction to the unusually large crowds which assembled was the expectation that the prime minister might perhaps announce the government's intention of shortly dissolving parliament, and bringing about a general election. The prime minister did not go so far as this, but he threw down the gauntlet to his honorable friends of both oppositions, and in very emphatic language declared that if further obstructionist tactics were employed, he would request His Excellency to bring about the preliminaries for an appeal to the people.

Mr. Meighen's Speech

The speech of Mr. Meighen was pure mathematics. Apart from declaring at the conclusion of his utterance that the Conservative party stood for protection and intended to stand for it as long as the party existed, he paid no attention whatsoever to the fiscal question, but devoted practically the whole of his speech to a highly technical analysis of the country's financial situation, and to an appeal for a reduction of taxation and for economy in expenditures, though he offered few constructive suggestions either as to how taxation could be reduced or how economy could be effected. The leader of the official opposition admitted in effect that the reason why he did not introduce the tariff issue in the amendment offered by Sir Henry Drayton, was that if he had done so the Progressives would immediately have voted against it. His idea was, he said, to give the low tariff element of the House an opportunity to vote with the other opposition party against the budget on the grounds of economy and taxation reduction solely. The failure of Mr. Meighen to move his national policy manifesto as an amendment to the budget was, however, severely castigated by Premier King. The premier declared that Mr. Meighen knew full well that if he moved his manifesto as an amendment it would have been so overwhelmingly defeated in the House that the leader would have been more ashamed of it than he was today.

Sought Progressive Vote

There was no doubt that both leaders appealed for the Progressive vote. Mr. Meighen appealed for it for the purpose of casting discredit upon the government's record and policy, but incidentally with no hope that its support could be construed as an approval of the Conservative tariff platform. Premier King, on the other hand, appealed for the vote of the agrarian members on the ground, frankly expressed, that the government during

Continued on Page 40

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 6, 1925

The Budget Vote

Thanks to the votes of 17 weak-kneed Progressives, the King government emerged from the budget debate last Friday with a comfortable majority of 37 in support of its stand-pat protective tariff policy. Had all the members remained true to the low tariff policy upon which they were elected the government could not have escaped with a majority greater than one, and it would have profoundly affected the future tariff policy of the Liberal party. Naturally there was great enthusiasm in the government ranks when they found one-quarter of the Progressive group voting with them on the budget. The satisfaction of the Liberal leaders must have been supreme when from Saskatchewan and Alberta, the lowest of the low tariff provinces of Canada, five members voted for the stand-pat budget and a continuation of the burden which the protective tariff imposes upon the people of the prairies.

It will be rather an astounding piece of news to the rank and file of the voters in Saskatchewan in particular, to learn that four of their members have thrown in their lot with the Liberal party in support of the system of protection against which Saskatchewan registered an overwhelming vote in 1921. It has been for some time whispered that there would be defections from the Progressive ranks on the budget vote, but they were expected in Ontario and British Columbia rather than in the prairie provinces. When the 1921 vote in the constituencies represented by these members in Saskatchewan and Alberta is examined it throws some light on the reason for their support of the budget.

In 1921 there were 65 Progressives elected to the House of Commons, distributed provincially as follows: New Brunswick, 1; Ontario, 24; Manitoba, 12; Saskatchewan, 15; Alberta, 10; British Columbia, 3. Two of the Ontario Progressives bolted into the Liberal ranks after the first session of parliament, and now 17 others have pretty well aligned themselves with the government on the matter of fiscal policy, leaving 48 members of the original group remaining true to Progressive principles. Yet even these 48 are divided amongst themselves on matters of internal policy and organization. It is not to be wondered at that there are those in Eastern Canada who assert that the Progressive group has lost its force, and that it is in the process of disintegration.

Despite the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the Progressive ranks at Ottawa, there can be no gainsaying the fact that public opinion, in these prairie provinces at least, is overwhelmingly in support of a low tariff policy. The election of 1921 proved this conclusively, and we firmly believe that the next general election will register a similar conclusion. Possibly the recent defections from the Progressive ranks on the budget issue will assist in healing the differences between the "ginger group" and the parent body of Progressives so that even though reduced in numbers they will be able to present a united front upon a common policy.

The British Budget

From the standpoint of a finance minister at least, the budget presented to the British House of Commons by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, last week, indicates an exceedingly satisfactory condition in British public finance. Mr.

Churchill was able to announce a reduction in the income tax equal to about 2½ per cent., a surplus last year of about \$18,000,000, and an estimated surplus for the coming fiscal year of over \$130,000,000. Mr. Snowden, the Labor chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Churchill's predecessor, did some close estimating and cut revenue to the bone, his estimate being a surplus of approximately \$20,000,000. Business generally approved of Mr. Snowden's method of close estimating, but Mr. Churchill has returned to the other method of figuring for as big a surplus as possible. Since the fiscal year 1920-21, the surpluses of the budget total approximately \$2,148,000,000, the largest being that for 1920-21, which amounted to \$1,150,000,000. Mr. Churchill hopes to get his surplus out of the re-imposed McKenna duties, which were repealed by the Labor government, new duties on raw silk and an increase in the inheritance taxes. None of these duties touches the necessities of life or the mass of the people.

Since 1920 the interest on the national debt has been decreased by various means by over \$350,000,000 a year, and without figuring on payments from Germany on reparations' account—and payments are being made—or any payments on account of war debts from France, Italy or other countries, the British exchequer has decided that the outlook is good enough to justify return to the gold basis, which means that Great Britain is now back to pre-war conditions in finance, with the exception that the government paper money will continue in circulation. There has been a great deal of controversy over the question of the return to the gold basis, one school maintaining that it was necessary in order to get prices down to a level which would stimulate export, the other school contending that it would result in an increase of unemployment, a reduction of money wages, with perhaps violent industrial disturbances, making for a time at least, things worse than they were. This latter school, for which the brilliant economist, J. M. Keynes, may be taken as the spokesman, is, moreover, quite convinced that even if the British public do "submit their necks once more to the golden yoke," it will be merely as "a prelude to throwing it off forever at not a distant date." Business the world over is so firmly wedded to the gold basis and parity in the exchanges, that it is a bold optimism which predicts the throwing off of the "golden yoke" at a not too distant date; the action of the British government will at least give an opportunity for testing the merits of these opposed opinions.

The Immigration Movement

The influx of immigrants from Great Britain, continental Europe and the United States, is well under way, and recalls the pre-war days. Reports indicate that there is a high percentage of the most desirable types among the new-comers, with a promise that a large proportion will make good under favorable circumstances. One of the most encouraging features is the excellent old-time western welcome that is being extended to families making their homes in settled communities. A family that has travelled thousands of miles to make its home in a new land must be wonderfully cheered and encouraged by a warm welcome to the neighborhood. It is a great task to uproot a family and re-establish a new home in a distant country. The early days are the most trying, and the kindly advice and

helping hand of a neighbor smooths many a rough spot and gives new-comers the home feeling.

There are many thousands of families in Great Britain, Northern Europe and the United States who could be located in Western Canada with great advantage to themselves and to the benefit of the community in which they settled as well as to Canada at large. A wise and well-organized immigration policy is bound to find these people in increasing numbers. These are the types of people who rapidly assimilate and become thorough-going Canadians. The effort should be made to select from these countries rather than from South-eastern Europe, where political institutions and standards of living are so much at variance with our own. Furthermore, the countries of South-eastern Europe are largely in a turmoil at the present time, and the people in an unsettled state of mind, which will make it very difficult for them to settle down in Western Canada. Immigration from South-eastern Europe should be small in proportion to that from our other sources, and should be selected with the most extreme care.

We have three great immigration agencies spending heavily to secure immigrants from Great Britain and the United States, which countries must be the chief source of the most desirable immigration for Canada. There is no doubt a great duplication of effort and overlapping of service. In seeking to work out national economies the course of wisdom would seem to be for the Dominion government and the two railway companies to amalgamate their immigration efforts in one organization in some such manner as was attempted two years ago through the Canada Colonization Association. One organization capably directed, working in the United States and Great Britain, could undoubtedly accomplish greater results than three, and at a great reduction in expenditure. National economy is the greatest need in Canada today, and these three greatest financial institutions in the land would be setting an excellent example by combining their efforts in the interests of efficiency and economy.

The German Presidency

The first popular presidential election in Germany has resulted in the return of the nation's military idol, an avowed monarchist—Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg. The election was made necessary by the death on February 28, of Friedrich Ebert, first president of the Republic, who was elected by the National Assembly which drew up the constitution of the Republic, in 1919. According to the constitution, if, in the voting for president, no candidate receives a majority of the total votes cast, another election must be held, but in the second election a plurality ensures election. Voting for the president took place on March 29, with seven candidates in the field, representing the following parties: Nationalist, Socialist, Centrist, Communist, Democrat, Bavarian People's party and Fascist. The candidate for the Fascists was General Ludendorff, right-hand man of Hindenburg during the war, who has great ambitions to re-establish the monarchy by way of a dictatorship. The Nationalists and Monarchist candidate was Dr. Karl Jarres, who was vice-chancellor in the Marx cabinet. Dr. Wilhelm Marx, former chancellor was the candidate of the Centrists, Germany's Conservative party. No candidate received a majority of the total votes cast; Dr.

Jarres headed the poll with 10,408,365 votes, the Socialist coming next with 7,798,346, and Dr. Marx next with 3,884,877. Ludendorff was at the bottom of the poll with 284,975 votes. Persons of both sexes, over 20 years of age, are entitled to vote in Germany, and 26,856,102 votes were cast in the election of March 29.

Because no candidate received a majority another election was necessary, and this was held on April 26. In this second balloting the Nationalists nominated Field-Marshal Hindenburg in place of Dr. Jarres, and the Socialists supported Dr. Marx. Out of a total of 30,352,393 votes cast, Hindenburg received 14,648,773, or 3,955,433 more than the combined vote for Dr. Jarres and Ludendorff in the first balloting. Dr. Marx received 13,760,089 votes, or 497,121 less than the parties which united to support him received in the first balloting. The Communist vote showed a little increase, being 1,871,207 in the first balloting and 1,931,635 in the second. Taking the vote for Hindenburg as representing the full voting strength of the monarchist following, the result may be stated thus: Monarchist, 14,648,773; Republican, 15,691,724. Owing to the system of voting, therefore, Germany gets a monarchist president on a minority vote.

That fact is worth noting because of the comments that have been made on the possible effects of the election of Field-Marshal Hindenburg. The old soldier is doubtless much attached to the old regime. His devotion to the ex-Kaiser is no secret; he proclaimed it to the world when he asked that he be allowed to take the place of the Kaiser in the prosecution threatened by the Allied powers in 1918. Because of his monarchist leanings it is being said that his election will have the result of undoing all that has been so far done toward getting relations with Germany on a better and

sounder basis, and putting Europe firmly on the path of peace.

The wisest counsel in the matter would be to wait and see. Hindenburg has never got himself mixed up in politics before. This is the second time he has been called from retirement to help out the nation, and it may be that his sagacity in the present situation will be equal to his knowledge in the former one, in which case there will be nothing to fear. The German president has not a great deal of power, and Hindenburg who is 78 years of age, may be content to wear with dignity the honor conferred upon him, and to act with the same sense of responsibility to his country as he did when he carried out the terms of the armistice.

Increase the Quorum

From Hansard of April 17, we extract the following:

Mr. Bird—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. I doubt whether there is a quorum present in the chamber.

Mr. Speaker—I will ask the clerk to take the names whilst I will make a count of the members.

On the count being made, 18 members were declared to be present.

Mr. Speaker—There is no quorum.

And some members having entered the chamber;

Mr. Speaker—I will make a further count of the members.

And on the count being made, more than 20 members were declared to be present.

Mr. Speaker—A quorum being restored, the sitting will proceed. I am very sorry to notice that the House of Commons is very often without a quorum. I am sure, if the country knew that seats in the House were deserted in that way, there would be some agitation in the matter. According to Rule 24, every member is bound to attend the service of the House.

Mr. Boys—Did the Clerk of the House make a correct count in the first instance, or was the result announced, erroneous?

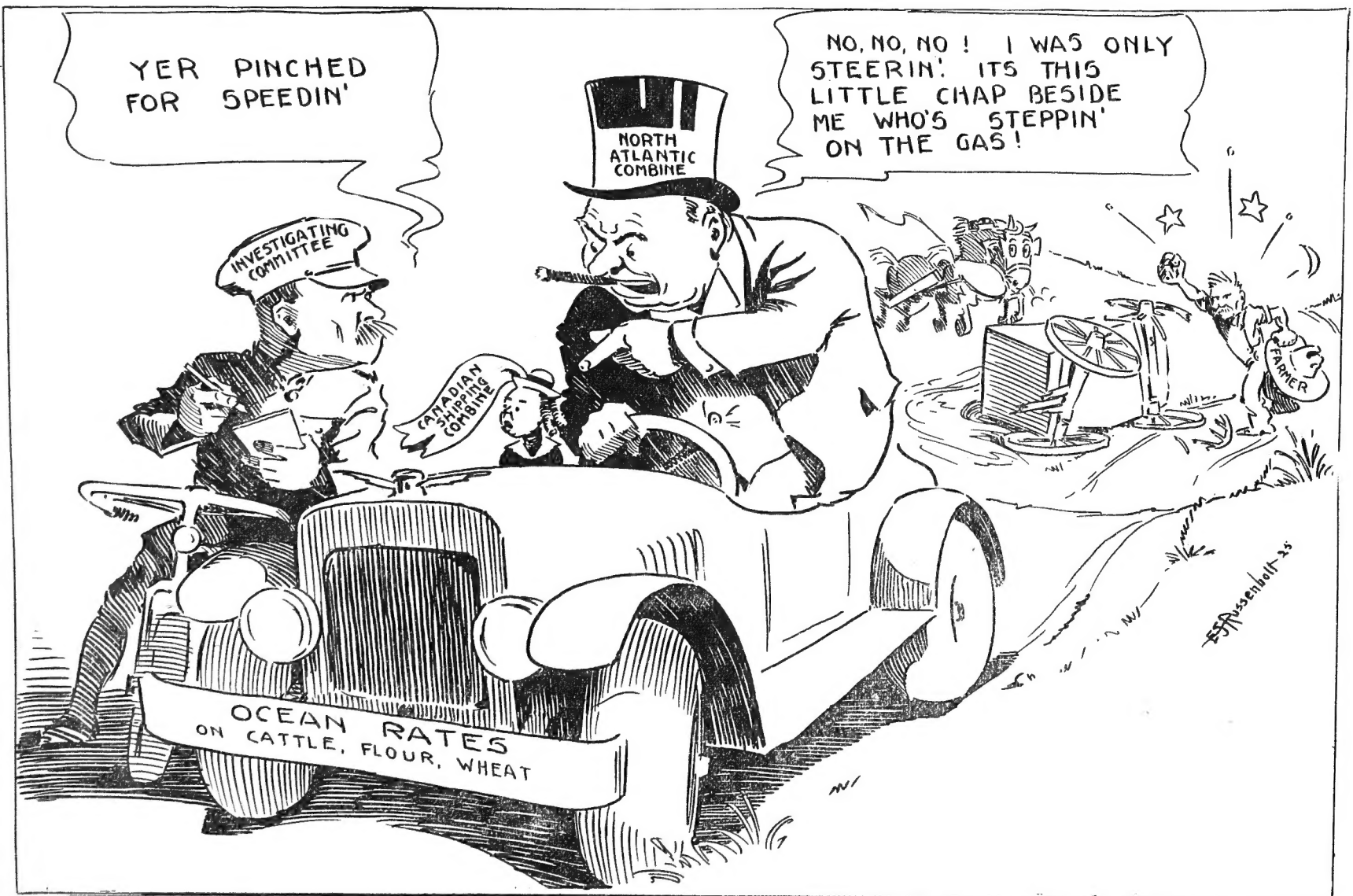
Mr. Speaker—I made a count from the

chair and there were but 17 members present, when there should be at least 20. In my judgment the time has come to increase the quorum of the House from 20 to 50.

Some Hon. Members—Hear, hear.

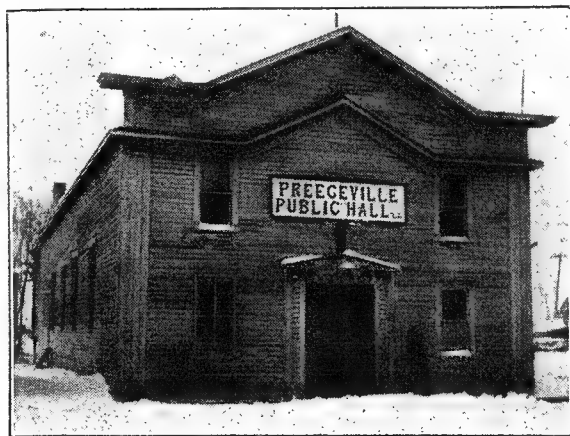
There are 235 members of the House of Commons, and when this incident occurred the budget was under discussion. The budget is the most important matter to come before parliament; it covers the public finances of the country and the details of taxation. Yet on this occasion only 17 members were in their seats. It may be that the debate on the budget was strung out too much; it is possible the members were wearied with hours upon hours of repetitions and irrelevancies, political declamation and inanity; it is quite conceivable they had heard all that could be said that had any practical bearing on the proposals of the budget. The fact remains, however, that their business and their duty is to attend the House and to take, as in the day's work, the agreeable with the disagreeable. The House possesses the power to reduce the disagreeable and the superfluous to a minimum. Mr. Speaker Lemieux was right; 20 is too small for a quorum of the House of Commons; it should be at least 50, and it would not be unreasonable to make it more than that.

Comparing the finances of Alberta with those of Saskatchewan to the detriment of the former, the Calgary Herald says that Saskatchewan has "one of those so-called iniquitous old-style party governments, while Alberta has a farmer government that promised economical administration and lower taxation." The plain truth is that Alberta, like Manitoba, has a farmer government which is struggling valiantly with a legacy of mal-administration left by an old-style party government.



Putting the Blame on the Kid

PREECEVILLE COMMUNITY HALL



Has developed and strengthened a real community spirit and made possible some enjoyable social events

By CORA M. TURRELL

The hall which the people of Preeceville built by co-operative effort

FOR some time we had felt the need of a suitable building in which to hold meetings and entertainments. In the spring of 1919, our local bank manager called a mass meeting of citizens to discuss ways and means of securing a public hall. After much discussion it was decided to organize a joint stock company and sell 500 shares at \$10 a share. A lot was accordingly purchased and a hall 30 x 76 x 16 was erected, the lumber company furnishing the material and filing a lien on the building.

During the first year 164 shares were disposed of, and in 1920-21 the number was increased to 227 shares. No more were sold until 1924, when 16 more were disposed of, bringing the total number of shares sold to date up to 243.

In the light of experience we would think it advisable not to stop short of the sale of 300 shares before starting to build. This would put the company on better footing from the beginning and reduce interest.

When the lumber company finally wanted the money owing it, and the hall directors were unable to pay, two local citizens were found who were willing to advance the money to pay off these claims and carry them until such time as they could be cancelled from funds earned by the hall.

Our hall was enclosed with shiplap, covered with tar-paper and building-paper, and finished with lap-siding and a good cedar-shingle roof. Inside it has a neat, beaver-board finish, and is furnished with two large stoves, good chairs and a piano. It seats 400 comfortably, and will hold 500 when packed to capacity, with a large troupe on the stage. It cost us approximately \$5,000 all told.

Since building it we have gradually been reducing the debt on it. One item that helped materially with this was the school rents. Our schoolhouse burned down and the district rented the town hall for nearly two years at a rental of \$55 a month. The income from travelling troupes and local entertainments varies from \$800 to \$1,000 a year. During the first years when there was no sample room in town, the hall was used as a sample room, as a dentist's office, and in other ways it brought in small sums.

At first our hall was lighted only by gasoline lamps. Later a moving-picture showman put in a booth and an electric light plant, and paid 25 per cent. of his earnings to the hall board. He shows pictures only on Saturday nights. The hall rents for \$10 a night if gas lamps are used and for \$13 if electric lights are used.

Stage and Fittings

For some time we had nothing in the way of stage sets except beaver-boards kalsomined, and only a cheap front curtain, covered with local advertising. But since our Literary Society had been doing so well, we took the surplus funds from its earnings and hired a good scenic artist to paint front and back curtains and wings, at a cost of \$375. The result is very satisfying. He went out to a local lake where a number of the villagers have summer cottages and sketched the shore line where the cot-

tages are. Then he painted the front curtain to represent heavy, rich, blue-and-gold curtains looped back, and showing the fine view of Lake Nelson. The back curtain is a scene showing a sunset on the waters of the lake, with large, life-like trees around the edges.

The wings turn and when we have one back-drop down and the wings turned a certain way, we have an indoor apartment, with a window and door at the back and pictures on the walls. By turning the wings the other side to and changing the back-drop, we have a forest scene, with large, lovely trees at the sides and the waters of the lake in the background. A short, top curtain is covered with interlacing tree branches, so the stage effect is that of being in a forest of large trees, backed by a lake. It is very beautiful, and all the more pleasing as the scenes are local.

We were handicapped for space as we had only a few feet in each wing in which to prepare performers for the stage, so this winter the Literary Society and a Dramatic Society, which had made some money from a play put on in the hall, erected an addition 12 x 30 ft. across the back end of the hall, putting in a large stove and dropping a curtain through the centre, thus dividing the space into men's and women's dressing rooms. This room is a great convenience to the groups putting on the literary programs. It makes an ideal assembly room for our Boy Scouts and Cubs, of which we have a goodly number in our town. Everybody was interested in getting the dressing-room added; so much so that a large per cent. of the work was gratis.

We expect to put on two special entertainments, after our Literary Society closes for the season, to raise the money needed to finish paying for the dressing-rooms. They are built on the level with the stage floor, and the space under them is to be enclosed and used for wood and storage room.

The Matter of Management

Five directors are elected annually from among the shareholders, each having only one vote irrespective of the number of shares he may own. The board of five men has complete charge and management of the hall.

In this way we have solved the problem of a suitable hall for all public entertainments in our town. But we think a still better way of financing would be for the municipal and town councils to unite and build a hall and pay for it, and then charge only travelling troupes a rental, allowing all local societies to use it for the mere cost of fuel and light.

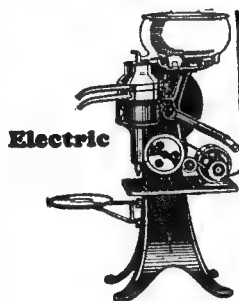
We still have a debt on our hall of a little over \$1,000. Although it is owned by a stock company, the local societies have helped to improve and furnish it because the shareholders have as yet realized nothing on their investment, but were willing to advance the money for the good of the community.

We sometimes say that our Literary Society, since it instituted team-work and friendly group-rivalry, has put our town on the map, but it could not have done so without our fine hall, in which to hold its good entertainments. The greatest advantage accruing to us from

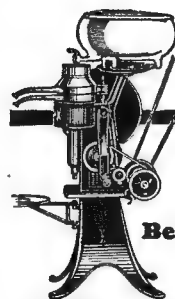
See
a De Laval
its
Superiority
is
Evident



Hand



Electric



Belt

1. Easy as One-Two-Three

2. Try
Let it prove
how much
cream it will
Save

3. Trade
in your old
separator as
Partial
Payment

7 Sizes

Of course everyone who buys a cream separator wants the best; no one would deliberately buy a separator which would not skim clean or one which would skim clean for but a short time.

If there is any question in your mind about which cream separator is the best, it is an easy thing to settle. Just compare a De Laval side-by-side with any other machine you may have in mind. That is enough for most people—the superiority of the De Laval is clearly apparent.

But if merely seeing does not satisfy you, go a step farther and try them in actual use. Not one person out of a hundred who does this ever fails to choose the De Laval.

After you have convinced yourself that the De Laval is the best, and you know how much more cream it will save, trade in your old separator as partial payment on a new De Laval. See your De Laval Agent or write our nearest office below.

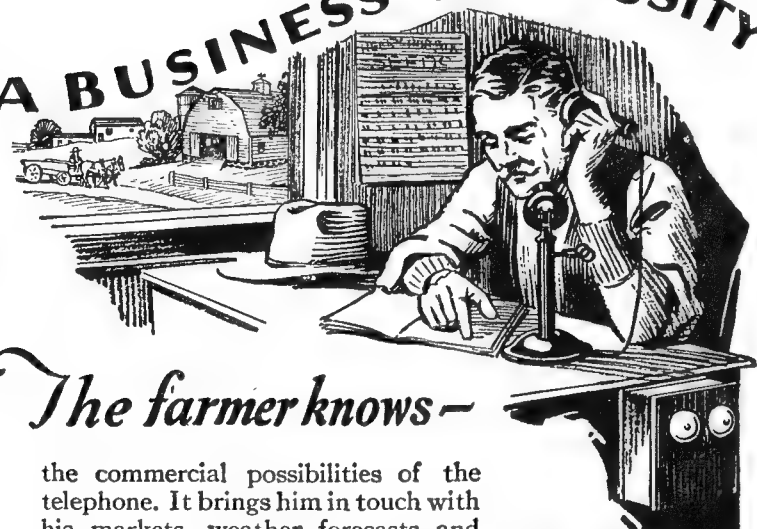
The De Laval Company Ltd.

Winnipeg Vancouver Montreal Peterborough

De Laval

CREAM SEPARATORS

A BUSINESS NECESSITY



The farmer knows—

the commercial possibilities of the telephone. It brings him in touch with his markets, weather forecasts and crop reports; his doctor, his lawyer, his veterinary are all within reach of the telephone bell.

Now, too, there is the comfort and efficiency of the table set. Northern Electric engineers, ever seeking to extend the usefulness and convenience of the telephone, have made a table set which enables you to sit comfortably at your desk or table while telephoning.

Write for particulars to your
Telephone Company or to
our nearest branch house

Northern Electric

Montreal	Toronto
Halifax	Hamilton
Quebec	Windsor
Ottawa	London
Winnipeg	Calgary
Regina	Vancouver

Northern Electric Telephones 50



YOUR decorator appreciates the ease with which Alabastine is mixed and applied. A pail of hot or cold water and your package of Alabastine are the only ingredients required.

Alabastine does not harden nor turn sour no matter how long it stands. Does not rub off. . . . Made in twenty-one tints and white. Or may be applied with Opaline Tint effects. A permanent, beautifying wall finish. Use a soft bristle brush.

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY
The Alabastine Co., Paris, Ltd., Paris, Ont.
I wish to decorate my home. Will you please send me:—
A—Your free stencil catalog, postage paid ☐
B—I wish to immediately decorate rooms as listed and described in the attached letter for which please send me ☐
suitable stencil designs in payment for which is enclosed ☐
ten cents per design.
Mark the offer (A or B) you are interested in.

Name.....
Address.....

Use "Alabastic Crack Filler" for mending walls before applying Alabastine

Ask your hardware or paint dealer for free literature, or write direct to the makers.

CHURCH'S HOT or COLD WATER
Alabastine

having it is that, through it, without realizing we were doing it, we have developed and fostered a real community spirit; a spirit which we never had before until the Literary Society bridged the chasms between people, which the churches, working along denominational lines, did not seem able to span.

One of the most interesting assemblages at our community centre is the annual Grain Growers' dinner,

held the first week in January, and participated in by everybody—villagers and farmers alike. The ladies furnish and committees serve an excellent hot dinner. The hall is filled with tables at which from 75 to 100 people are served. The G.G.A. furnishes a speaker for the occasion, and a spirit of good fellowship prevails, which reacts to the good of the town and country alike.

A MEMORIAL PARK

Established by the people of Darlingford—An attractive and fitting tribute to their heroic men

By G. H. BLACKWELL

MUCH interest is being taken the last few years in the growing of fruit trees and flowers and many articles have appeared in the daily and farm papers on the subject. Most of these articles, however, have dealt more with fruits than with other branches of horticulture, and some have felt that a practical article showing just what can be done in a comparatively short time in turning what was originally a bald prairie knoll into a veritable beauty spot would perhaps be an inspiration and encouragement to others to go and do likewise.

Probably not a spot in Manitoba lends itself to this purpose better than the Darlingford Memorial Park, and with this end in view the Memorial Park committee has furnished the following information, and the accompanying snapshots taken, the first on July 8, 1921, the day the park was opened, and the other taken last summer, shows the success that has attended their efforts.

The lots on which the park is situated were donated by Ferris Bolton, at that time M.P. for the constituency, whose three sons made the supreme sacrifice over in France. The park and building were designed by Prof. A. A. Stoughton, of the Manitoba University. The building is of Gothic architecture and consists of a single room in which is housed a number of war trophies, pictures, etc., and on the walls of which is a tablet bearing in large gold letters the names of 100 young men who went from the district to do their bit in the great struggle, 18 of whom laid down their lives in defence of home and country.

Soon after the park was opened the late A. P. Stevenson visited the village and his advice was asked as to what sort of trees would best lend themselves to decorating purposes. He said nothing made a more beautiful all-year-round effect and at the same time afforded better protection than spruce, and so spruce enters largely into the decorative scheme, the Easter blue spruce being the variety used. Interspersed with these are mountain ash to lend color and variety and this is backed by a thick plantation of elm, caragana and lilac which surrounds the gardens and building on the west, north and east.

The gardens consist of some 15 flower beds of various designs arranged along the walks and around a beautiful piece of

lawn that forms the central feature of the design. In the flower gardens perennials, both herbaceous and shrubby, bulk largely, and because the purpose of this article is to show more or less definitely what can be successfully produced in a Manitoba climate, we shall, even at the risk of being tedious, give a fairly complete list of those in use here and which are as follows: Anthemis, Achillea (Yarrow) Arabis Alpine, columbine, ribbon grass, Shasta daisy, Canterbury bell, bleeding heart, delphinium, Gaillardia, meadow sweet, day lily, hollyhocks, lychnis, lemon lily, perennial phlox, Oriental poppy, Iceland poppy, golden glow, tiger lily, Veronica

spicata, saponaria, Dianthus Plumarius (pinks), old man, roses, iris (flags), peony, pansy, sweet william, gladiolus, baby's breath, spirea, lilac, sumach, honeysuckle, bridal wreath, Montbretia, yellow bachelor's button.

These have all done well here and will doubtless do well in any part of the province. Among these are interspersed a large number of annuals which are secured on a co-operative plan that ensures a plentiful supply. The committee select, procure and plant the seeds in boxes and then they are taken charge of

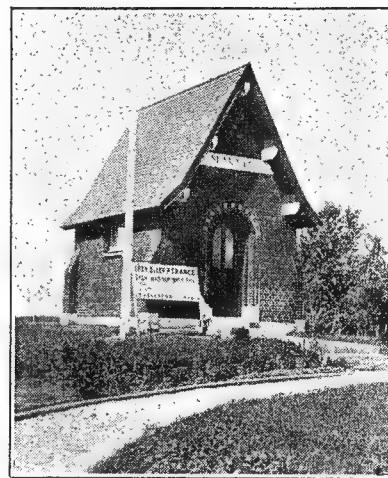
and cared for by the ladies of the village and surrounding district until the time for transplanting, about June, when under the supervision of the committee they are transferred to the flower-beds by a number of volunteer helpers.

Watering is an essential feature and a large tank has been erected at the back of the school, just across the street, which collects the rainwater from the school roof and this is conveyed by pipes and hose to all parts of the gardens.

In spite of the fact that the season last year was late and cool, there was a splendid display of blooms throughout the entire summer, beginning with hundreds of tulips and ending with tiger lilies, marigolds, asters, cosmos, etc., that presented a perfect riot of color until the frosts of November first cut them off.

The people of Darlingford are proud of their little park, and well they may be, and its influence is being felt in the homes and in the lives of the people as is evidenced by the many well-groomed grounds and clean, well-kept buildings.

And what Darlingford has done every village and community in Manitoba can do, and no investment that could be made will bring greater satisfaction to its citizens.



The Memorial Building at Darlingford.
Photo taken in the summer of 1921



Photo of the Memorial Park and Building, taken in the summer of 1924

\$255

*F.o.b. Toronto—
Sales Tax Included
Easy Terms*

Now Everyone Can Have Delco-Light

**A Price
Thousands
Have
Waited
For!**



NOW everyone, anywhere, can have the conveniences and savings of electric light and power. This new Delco-Light plant is offered at an amazingly lower price than any Delco-Light plant was ever offered before. It can be bought on terms so easy that no farm family need be without the wonderful benefits of electricity any longer.

A Revolutionary Low Price

This new Delco-Light plant is a genuine Delco-Light—backed by the satisfaction of over a quarter-million Delco-Light users. It is a non-storage battery plant, equipped with a standard Delco starter and an economical starting battery. It has full 600-watt capacity—is strong, sturdily built, economical in operation. And its price is only \$255 f.o.b. Toronto—the most sen-

sational price and the most startling value ever offered in a Delco-Light plant.

Made Possible by Delco-Light

For months we have been working on the development of this new Delco-Light. Our years of experience as the world's largest manufacturers of farm electric plants have enabled us to design a plant which will give dependable electric light to any home. And our enormous manufacturing facilities enable us to build this plant at the lowest possible cost and to sell it at an amazingly low price.

A Small Down Payment —Balance on Easy Terms

This new Delco-Light Electric plant can be paid for on terms so

easy that anyone can take advantage of them. Even though the cost is only \$255 f.o.b. Toronto, you need make only a small down payment.

Never before has such an opportunity been presented. Never before has Delco-Light cost so little and been so easy to buy. It means that any farm home—your home—can have Delco-Light today.

Send Coupon Immediately

Write immediately for full details of this remarkable offer—specifications of the plant and figures which show how easily you can get this great convenience. Sign and mail the coupon now. It puts you under no obligation.

DELCO-LIGHT CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

*Electric Light and Power Plants, Water Systems, Washing Machines,
Frigidaire Automatic Electric Refrigerators and Ice Cream Cabinets.*

DELCO-LIGHT CO. OF CANADA LTD.,
549 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

BRUCE ROBINSON SUPPLIES LTD., Moose
Jaw, Saskatoon.

BRUCE ROBINSON DISTRIBUTORS LTD.,
Calgary, Edmonton.

BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC, Vancouver.

An Opportunity for Salesmen

In a number of territories we have openings for Delco-Light products dealers and salesmen, who want a permanent and profitable business of their own. Previous experience is unnecessary as we conduct our own training schools. If interested, send for full information.

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

DELCO-LIGHT

MAIL TO-DAY

Delco-Light Co. of Canada, Ltd. No. 4
245 Carlaw Ave., Toronto.

Please send me full information about the new Delco-Light plant at \$255. This inquiry does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....

Address.....

The
Thrifty
Housewives
First
Choice

**PURITY
FLOUR**

"More Bread and Better Bread"
and Better Pastry too

**USE IT IN ALL
YOUR BAKING**

Bread is Your Best & Cheapest Food



100

Homes may have as much character as their owners. A beautiful,

bright little house almost beckons you to enter and an artistically painted exterior betokens warm, pleasant, attractive rooms within.

To obey the law of preservation we paint our houses, but the great pleasure in painting lies in the many happy combinations of colors that are ours to choose.

Nearly everything we see is protected by paints, stains or varnishes so that we can do no better than to follow suit and protect our own property. In doing this we become artists striving to create beauty and an individual, attractive home is ours for the painting.

SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN
601 Keefer Building - - - Montreal
Subscribed to by Paint, Varnish
and Allied Interests. Adv. No. 6

"Save the surface and
you save all" - *Paint & Varnish*

HAVE your house painted and pay later by the Convenient Payment Plan. Ask your dealer or write us for full details of this great opportunity.



MY FLOWER GARDEN PLANS

A letter from a farm woman telling of some lessons gained from experience

THESE glorious days make one feel good and like starting gardening operations. It looks very much as though we will soon be getting at the outdoor work. Bees are having a great time, and their hum sounds so good after the long winter.

You were asking, what new varieties of perennials I am trying out this year in my garden. Well, some that I have tried lately are old to some people, but I wished to test their hardiness. I will give you the results of that test. You must remember that the conditions under which these are raised are similar to those as on thousands of farms in this western country.

You were asking what perennials will winter safely outdoors. Well, some that have not proven hardy with me are campanula, phlox, sweet william and penstemon. Some years they will winter safely, but I cannot depend upon them. I sincerely hope my hollyhocks will come through safely. I have always been so unfortunate in wintering over my hollyhocks, unless I had young plants transplanted into flats, and stored away in the cellar, but in wintering them outdoors, the greater part of them rotted in the ground, and only the poorest ever came through. Foxgloves have never done anything for me.

The following perennials have come through safely with only the snow for covering every winter: Aconitum or monkshood (I have had this for years), long spurred hybrid Aquilegia, coreopsis, the named varieties of delphinium. These will not all come true from seed, but they are all well worth trying as there are such beauties among them, with flower spikes two and three feet long. One can well afford to dig up any undesirables; even those are better than you see in some gardens, in that they make color. The new hardy perpetual pinks (Allwoodi), are great and come along with no protection. Achillea with shasta or moonpenny daisies. King Edward or Mrs. Lowthian Bell, gypsophila are my reliable standbys. I can always depend upon these three to give me flowers for a bridal shower. These tastefully arranged with a wee bit of asparagus and a little silver slipper makes a nice gift to any bride to be, and are always at hand from June until late frost. Statice Latifolia are also very pretty with them. Chrysanthemum Inodorum and Hesperus are very nice when you have good varieties, but they are, oh, so bad to seed themselves. They simply louse every part of the garden and become a weed, if not carefully watched. Hardy garden pinks, valerian liatris, lythrum, lychnis, veronica, matricaria, physostegia, pyrethrum, lupins, potentilla, Gaillardia, scabious, round heads, echinops (globe thistles for winter bouquets), anthemis, Oriental and Iceland poppy are all hardy. The latter are very satisfactory flowers, they bloom early and the flowers last several days, in particular if the buds are cut with them. The buds are very interesting and have given pleasure to many a city worker. The new hybrid Icelanders are beautiful and bloom all summer long. The penstemons (Sensation in particular are wonderful and well worth growing. They will bloom the first season if started early in May and kept growing well. Helenium are nice, in particular Riverton Jem and Beauty. Garden pinks, Dianthus Plumarius, bloom early and their large clumps of various pink bloom are very welcome just after the tulips are through blooming.

Then there is that little vine caestegia, sometimes called double morning glory, or rock rose. It is a pretty thing if cared for, but if neglected it will

run and spread all over the place; its pink double blossoms are so waxy and nice I would have it anyway. Another fine hardy plant is Chelone Barbatas; these are better alone for cut flowers. We also have that ugly daisy that blooms late in the fall; it always look dirty, but somehow, I have not the heart to dig it out, as it blooms even after the golden glow has gone. It's strange how we value the most common looking flowers when frost has taken the finest of them. Such is human nature.

Hemp for Shelter

I sowed a row of hemp at the back of my perennial plot, and did not pull them up in the fall. As a result there was 12 feet of snow caught in that part of the garden, so surely my plants had enough covering for a while. I would advise you to try hemp as a background. The growth was wonderful and the leaves are quite pretty, and the seeds food for the birds.

Of course you know that asters do very well here provided they are not grown on the same ground every year. I would change the location every season. Cosmos has not been a great success with me; it is too late, unless started very early. The king calendulas are fine, and a very fashionable flower just now. I like them because their season is so long. Celosia Magnifica is a wonderful thing of varied colors, and as it can be dried for winter bouquets, it will appeal to many. The single painted daisies or chrysanthemums (annual) are so showy and help to give the color needed to blend with others in the border. A good plant too is the Ricinus (castor oil bean); its blossoms are insignificant, but the plant is very ornamental and fine for massing in the back of the border. Scarlet salvia or sage does not come along early enough, the seeds are so long germinating, and the season too short. Why spend time and money on such that give little returns? You see I am rather practical. Browallia is a beautiful blue flower, as is also Anchusa Capensis, an annual very much like a forget-me-not, but a deeper blue; it makes up well with mixed flowers in bouquets. Gorenia makes a pretty border plant as well as for hanging baskets. Arelotis, marigolds, callopsis, royal sweet sultans, godelia, larkspurs, mignonette, nigella, scabiosa and lupins can all be sown in the open, but if you want early bloom start them in hot bed or sunny window.

Have Good Seed

Such seeds as Antirrhinum, Didiscus, annual wallflower, Linaria Sanvitalia, stocks, asters, clarkia, Nemesis, Nomophila Celosia and all such fine seeds need to be started early, say the 15th to the 30th of April. Of course they can be raised in the open, but will be late. Wallflowers, asters, zinnias, stocks, etc., only take a few days to germinate and can be sown later than the finer seeds. I found the brachycome a very fine little plant, it is a mass of bloom all summer. I'll have it again this year. Rudbeckia (cone flower) was another annual that appealed to me. Salpiglossis is a lovely thing if good reliable seed is obtained, which, by the way, I cannot too strongly impress upon you. Get the very best seed you can, for it takes just as much time and trouble to raise a poor article as a good one, and you have something worth while when you do get bloom. I always

get my back up when I see a woman send 10 cents for seeds, expecting to get so many varieties for that much. Naturally they will be mixed, which means tall and low growing all in the same bed, but with no quality to anything. I would



A patch of asters in Mrs. Dumbrell's garden

rather spend 10 cents on a packet of phlox, for there is not the danger of spreading seeds where they are not wanted and one is also likely to get some very good colors from the phlox.

Of course you know that the annual wallflower blossoms here. If started in May, the seeds only take a few days to germinate and if carried along in good growing condition they will bloom from July until late frost. Their perfume is so nice and they appeal to an English person who long for those at home.

A SCHOOL FIELD DAY

How the people of Glentworth, Saskatchewan, planned a most enjoyable event

ARURAL community located a long distance from the railway, learns to depend upon its own resources for entertainment.

When adults and children enter whole-heartedly into making the best use of valuable local talent and initiative it is surprising what good results can be accomplished. Witness Glentworth School Fair, as described in a letter to The Guide from Miss Laura Roach, who is teacher of the school. She writes us:

Our school is 21 miles from the nearest railway and in a very interesting little corner of Saskatchewan. The people are eagerly looking forward to the new railway, the location of which has already been surveyed just a few miles from the school.

Being so far from town the children have not the opportunity of attending the larger fairs, so for the past few years we have been holding our own. They seem to be a great success, and young and old come prepared to spend a grand day.

In the fall of the year a meeting is held and committees are appointed to make necessary arrangements. A prize list and rules are drawn up, and one is sent to each school in the surrounding district sometime in January. The districts are mapped out by the committee, and a president is elected who has charge of the whole district. The president sees that a helper is appointed in each district who will co-operate with the teacher to make the plan a success.

Last year, for some reason or other, plans were not made for school fairs, so when our inspector paid us a visit he gave us full permission to arrange our own fair, but advised having a field day and fair combined. A meeting was called and a program planned, and the date set for July 25, as we wished both young and old to attend, and this seemed about the slackest season for the farmers.

What excitement and good times we had planning for that day. It was decided that we would enter a float, and many suggestions were given by the people of the district. We finally decided to decorate a big truck which

Some people make the mistake of just getting wallflower and are keenly disappointed when their plants do not bloom, so make no mistake on the variety you get.

I have raised nearly all of my perennials from seed; sent all over the world for them, and spent many a dollar, but it was worth it. It has been a very interesting hobby. I could rattle on about the different flowers, but work has to be done you know, so I must away to other tasks.—Selina Dumbrill.

was kindly loaned by a neighbor. We made a banner and decorations.

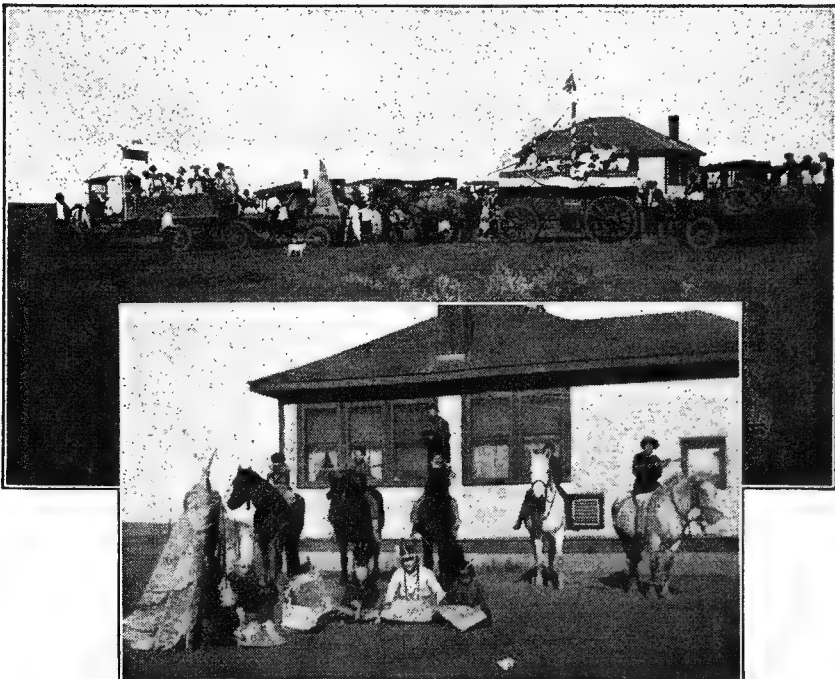
We had hoped to have a judge from Regina as well as our school inspector with us on that day, but this was not possible. So local judges were found who willingly aided in every way.

July 25 turned out to be a perfect day. Some of us were at the school at 7.30 in the morning making ready for the big event. By nine o'clock the schools, with their exhibits began to arrive by car, buggies and wagons. Each school came with a yell of its own, and this added to the general hilarity.

At noon an old-fashioned picnic dinner was ready, and groups were formed in different parts of the grounds. Our local storekeeper supplied us with a booth, but the crowd was so much larger than we expected that his supplies ran out long before the fair was over. Sports began early and lasted all afternoon. There were so many children for each race that frequently the events had to be run in sections, and then the winners of each section competed in a final trial. At five o'clock in the afternoon we had a parade of the floats. Four schools had entered for this event. Three of these had cars while the other had a grain tank handsomely decorated. Our float led the procession. It was gaily decorated with branches of trees, tissue paper, a flag and our banner. The pupils rode in it. We sang our school songs and gave our yell. We were delighted, indeed, when we were awarded the first prize.

Following this came a program consisting of solos, choruses, dramatization of certain selections, readings and drills. The school building would not begin to hold the crowd, so we had to hold our meeting out-of-doors.

After this was over the crowd began to leave. Everyone was tired but happy. The people seemed to feel that our day had been a success. It was a great help to the school and certainly a pleasant social event. One man was heard to remark: "I always thought that school fairs were for the children, but it seems that the whole countryside is here."



Upper—A view of floats on parade at the Glentworth School Grounds on Field Day
Lower—The pupils of Glentworth ready for a dramatization of Hiawatha. Miss Roach writes: "The wind was so strong it blew most of our feathers away."



"LET the lightning flash—let the thunder roll! What do I care? Not the fraction of a particle. Just have an agent, who is licensed under the Lightning Rod Act, make the necessary installation and properly ground the roof by running an approved copper conductor from each corner into permanently moist earth, and Mr. Lightning slides down those wires into the ground and loses himself. He can't even singe me!"

For your own protection, fill in, cut out and mail the coupon below.

Yours for safety,

George Two-by-Two

Pedlar's "George" Shingle measures 24 in. by 24 in. Our "Oshawa" Shingle is designed for roofing smaller buildings.

We also make "Council Standard" Corrugated Iron Siding, Metal Lath, Steelcrete, Metal Culverts, etc.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED,

Dept. G.G., 80 Lombard St., Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me, free of charge, an estimate showing the cost of roofing and siding for a building of the dimensions indicated by rough sketch attached.

Name.....

Address.....

Executive Offices: OSHAWA, Ont. Factories: OSHAWA and MONTREAL
CALGARY: EDMONTON: VANCOUVER:
427 Longhead Bldg. 608 Teglar Bldg. 860 Beach Ave.



One- Two-Three

*Sealed
Cartons
Only*

One—two—three—says the minute hand of the clock, and the hot, nourishing porridge is ready for breakfast.

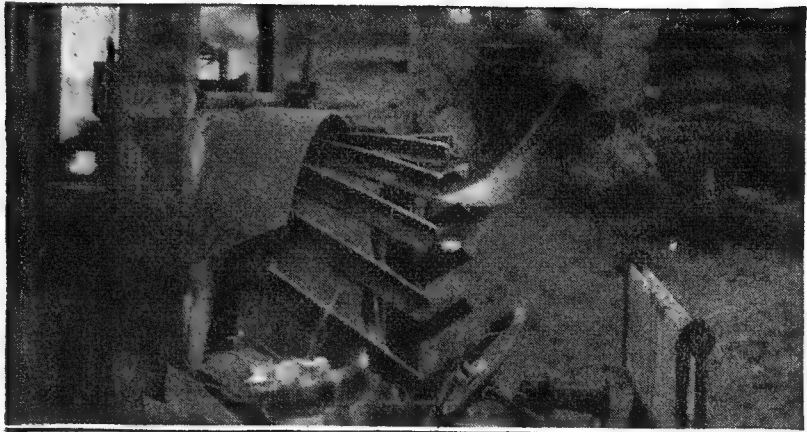
You can buy Quick Quaker in any of three styles—Quick Quaker China (containing valuable China premiums), Quick Quaker Aluminum (with Aluminum premiums), or Quick Quaker (without premiums).

Quick Quaker has all the flavour of the famous regular Quaker Oats you have always used—but it makes porridge in 3 to 5 minutes. Quicker than coffee or plain toast—just as quick as eggs. Ask your grocer to include a package in your next order. Costs but a cent a meal.

Quick Quaker

Makes porridge in 3 to 5 minutes

W 210



"LOOKS AS GOOD AS NEW"

"For the past five seasons I have been using a Goodyear Belt on an International Separator and a Titan Tractor. The belt has stood up fine and today looks as good as new. I also use this belt on a type 'G' ensilage cutter and it certainly delivers the power."—F.A. Lount, Beiseker, Alta.

Bad weather and good look alike to the Goodyear Klingtite Belt. It doesn't stiffen with the cold; it turns as easily on a brisk, frosty morning as on a sweltering afternoon. It is moisture-proof. Holding the pulleys in a slipless, cling-tight grip, it does its work evenly, powerfully, with never a suspicion of trouble. Outwears ordinary belts; requires no dressing; needs no breaking-in.

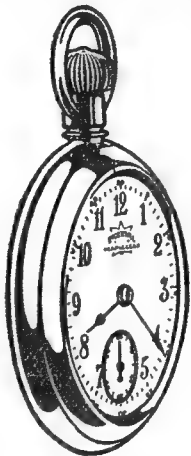
Goodyear Belts are made in endless type for engine drives and in cut lengths for lighter drives. They are sold by Goodyear Farm Service Stations.

Goodyear means Good Wear

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
BELTS

Today—

15,000 people are buying INGERSOLL WATCHES



15,000 Ingersoll watches bought every working day—4,500,000 a year—70 million since the first Ingersoll was made.

This is a record that stands unequalled. In fact more Ingersoll watches are made than all other American brands combined.

So when you buy an Ingersoll, you get dependability, good looks—and *big value*, because you get the savings that result from immense quantity production.

Ingersoll

Lowest Priced Dependable Watches

Look for the name **Ingersoll** on the dial

THE STORY OF SILVER-PLATE

How plating is done—Lasts a life-time if given proper care

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

THERE'S a really interesting story connected with the flat-ware which is laid on your table three times a day. It is a story of how a discovery, made a few decades ago, led to the development of the huge electro-plating industries existing today. During the last century an Englishman found that pure silver could be deposited on a metal foundation to any desired depth without much difficulty. His methods have been improved upon until the industry has reached a high degree of perfection. Since those days, inspection has become very rigid and the processes in silver-plating have been put on a scientific basis. The wearing qualities of the best makes are excellent, provided reasonable care is given.

To describe every step in the manufacture of silver-plate would take pages, so I am merely going to outline the main processes in order to give you an idea of how electro-plating is done. Each article has a foundation of "base metal," which in the best qualities is "nickel silver," a white, non-rustable material made in sheets. In the manufacture of spoons, for instance, the nickel silver is rolled to the right thickness and "blanks" (see 1 below) are cut out by machinery. At this stage you would hardly dream that they were destined to become spoons. After considerable shaping, rolling and subjecting the metal to high temperatures a mechanical contrivance acts like a cookie-cutter and outlines the shape of the spoon, leaving behind the trimmings (see 4.)

How Designs are Made

The design is raised or impressed upon the handle (5) by means of a hammer which gives a tremendous blow, sometimes 20 tons in weight. Up to this point the bowl of the spoon is flat, but with a piece of machinery it is "raised" or rounded (6). Each piece of flat-ware is given a series of treatments on abrasive wheels and revolving belts, in order to remove all roughness and irregularities from the foundation. Throughout all stages of manufacture rigid inspection is maintained, since a flaw even of the size of a pin-point can ruin a piece of silver-ware. As one expert put it, "Like snow upon uneven ground, the coating of silver reproduces every tiny pore in the original metal and in fact has a tendency to enlarge it. Therefore it is necessary to have almost as good a finish on the blank as is desired on the final article."

By the time the polishing of the blank is completed you might think it is "the real thing," because of the white color, rather like silver. As a matter of fact a good deal of flat-ware of this kind is sold under the name of nickel silver, but of course it is not to be compared with silver-plate.

After various inspections are completed the foundations are ready to be coated with silver that is even purer than sterling. This is done by suspending the articles on strands of copper wire in huge vats containing a solution of pure silver. An electric current is then turned on and the silver is transferred to the flat-ware or hollow-ware, forming a fine coating. The longer the pieces remain in this bath, the thicker the film of silver becomes. By automatic control the process is stopped as soon as a certain amount of silver is

deposited. In electro-plating the raised designs or impressions are equally coated with silver. The plate that gives the best service is usually reinforced with silver, at the tips of tines, the back of "heels," the tip of handles and other parts where the greatest wear comes.

High-class Finish

After removal from the silver-plating vats both flat-ware and hollow-ware look white and need a good deal of polishing in order to produce a high-class finish. In addition, the best qualities are hardened by burnishing in order to lengthen their lives.

The basis of steel knives is, of course, steel. The illustration shows how an uninteresting piece of metal (8) is transformed, after being put through many processes, and emerges as a plated knife. After the steel bars are cut the right length they are heated till red hot and are then given a blow with an immense hammer. This shapes the bolster and part of the blade.

The best qualities are always well joined at the "bolster" or point where the blade meets the handle. If this is poorly done the piece will not wear well. Stainless blades are now obtainable at quite reasonable prices and are well worth buying because of the labor they save. After much hardening, tempering and inspection the knives are plated.

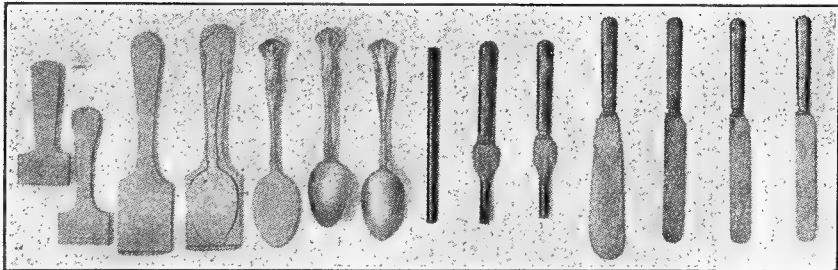
You can easily see from this brief survey that in modern electro-plating great skill and accuracy are essential in every process. In the production of teaspoons for instance there are no less than 70 operations, while knives have to go through 86 stages. Serving pieces take still longer to produce.

Every manufacturer turning out high-grade silver-plate employs skilled craftsmen who produce artistic designs and patterns. This is of especial importance in table silver, because poorly balanced articles are not a pleasure to handle and are easily dropped.

The manufacturers who use good materials and take pride in the excellency of workmanship maintained in their factories are those who are putting good silverware on the market. Some use a trademark because they are ready to stand behind their products and it is they who deserve the patronage of the public.

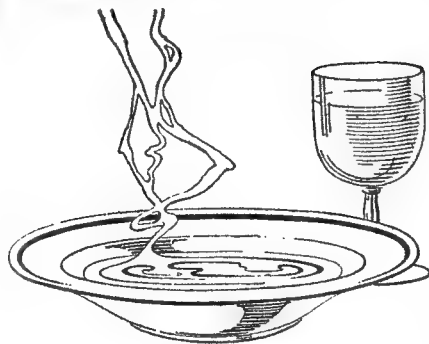
Not only does it pay to buy well-known brands, but it is good policy to select standard patterns. Silver dealers realize that few people can buy all the needed flat-ware at one time so they sell it by pieces and in this way a set can be built up gradually without straining the family purse. If conservative patterns are selected they never go out of style.

Good silver-plate lasts a life-time—provided reasonable care is taken of it. It is hard to imagine anyone using the coarsest scouring powder on silverware, but a dealer told me the other day of a customer who did, and then blamed the plating for becoming badly scratched and worn. When tarnish must be removed, only the very mildest abrasive should be used. If you turn to The Guide of December 12, 1923, you will find an article on silver-cleaning, which explains how to remove tarnish without marring the surface. If after years of service silver-plate shows signs of wear it can always be replated.



Some of the steps in the making of plated flat-ware: (1) Blank of nickel silver. (2) Handle squeezed. (3) Rolled blank. (4) Spoon cut from blank. (5) Design raised by heavy blow. (6) Bowl raised. (7) Trade mark stamped. (8) Length of steel for knife. (9) Handle formed by heavy blow. (10) Handle margin removed. (11) Blade rolled out. (12) Blade cut to shape. (13 and 14) Other steps in finishing.

[Photo by courtesy of Meriden Britannia Company]



The French trick of using it in soup

THE French chef recommends it—Cox's to enrich soups—(one tablespoonful of Cox's to a quart of soup stock—it makes thicker, richer, more nutritious soup).

Unflavored and unsweetened, Cox's has a hundred uses. You should have it on your cupboard shelf just as surely as salt and pepper . . . to improve gravies and sauces, to make piquant salads, attractive garnishes—and desserts in almost endless number.

Always ask for Cox's—in the red, white and blue checker-board box. Made in Scotland.

COX GELATINE CO., LTD.
Dept. 106
P. O. Box 73 Montreal, Quebec



Write for our free booklet, "Cox's Gelatine Recipes." It contains directions for many unusual dishes.

Cox's

Instant Powdered

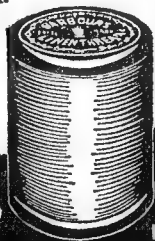
GELATINE

BARBOUR'S LINEN THREAD

—the strongest sewing material made. It pays to use "Barbour's" for every sewing purpose where strength and durability. Seams stay sewn. Buttons stay on. The handy, 100-yard reel of "Barbour's Best" is popular in every home.

Tell your dealer it must be "Barbour's".

FRANK & BRYCE, LIMITED
TORONTO



Boiled Sugar Sponge Cake

New method brings good results—Popular with every member of the family

IF you have never made a boiled sugar sponge cake, let me suggest that you try one before the week is out. The difference between it and a regulation sponge cake is that the sugar is made into a syrup instead of being used dry. There is nothing complicated about the method as you will see, and the result will be such that the whole family will be enthusiastic about the new cake.

Baking powder is never used for a real sponge cake because the eggs, if properly whipped, can be depended upon for raising the mixture. In the process of beating a lot of air becomes entangled in the eggs, and on being put into the oven this air expands, making the cake light.

Boiled Sugar Sponge Cake

1½ c. sugar ½ tsp. vanilla
1 c. water 1 c. pastry flour
6 eggs ½ tsp. salt

1 tsp. cream of tartar

Boil the sugar and water together until the syrup spins a thread. If you own a candy thermometer let the mixture reach 238 degrees Fahr. This is the surest and best way of testing syrups for candies and icings as well as for this particular kind of cake. While the sugar and water are boiling, separate the eggs and beat the whites till very stiff with a Dover or rotary beater. I find this is easier to manipulate than the flat egg-whisk, and the results are just as good. Use a large, deep bowl for the whites.

As soon as the syrup has reached the right temperature pour a small amount over the whites and beat till thoroughly blended. Then add the rest gradually, beating between each addition and continue to beat until the mixture is cool. The next step is the beating of the yolks till thick and lemon-colored. Fold this into the whites, making sure that both are thoroughly combined. Add the flavoring. Take a cup of sifted flour and mix the salt and cream of tartar with it. Then sift all together before adding to the egg mixture. Fold it in very lightly and make sure that all the ingredients are thoroughly combined. On no account beat or stir the mixture or the air entangled in beating will be lost and the cake will not rise properly. Turn it into an angel-cake tin, with a tube in the centre or into a loaf pan. In either case grease the tin very lightly and dredge with flour. Tip out all the surplus, for if loose flour remains it will spoil the appearance of the cake when finished. Bake in a very moderate oven (320 degrees Fahr.) for an hour. When done, invert the pan on a wire rack or cake-cooler, and let it remain until the cake has shrunk so that the pan can be lifted off.

If this method is closely followed you will have a cake of delicate flavor, with tender grain and no sign of the sugariness that sometimes exists. A hot oven ruins a sponge cake, no matter how well it is mixed, so watch the temperature closely. An oven thermometer ensures perfect results.

For the Cookie Jar

Corn Flake Date Cookies

1 lb. dates 1 c. sugar

½ c. water

Remove seeds from dates. Boil with sugar and water until soft.

1 c. butter 3½ c. flour

1 c. sugar 2 tsp. baking powder

3 c. corn flakes 1 der

½ c. water ½ tsp. salt

Cream butter and sugar. Add other ingredients. Divide in equal parts and roll thin. Spread one half with date mixture. Cover with other half. Cut in squares. Bake in a moderate oven.

Spice Cookies

1-3 c. butter 1 c. bran

2-3 c. sugar 1-3 c. raisins

1 egg ½ tsp. cinnamon

2 T. milk ½ tsp. cloves

1½ c. flour (or ½ tsp. mace

more) ½ tsp. nutmeg

1 tsp. baking powder ½ tsp. salt

Cream the butter, add the sugar and egg, and beat well. Add the milk and bran, raisins and flour, which has been sifted with the spices. Chill, roll thin, cut, and bake in a moderate oven, 400 deg. Fahr.

SHORT CUTS TO FOOD MEN REALLY LIKE

Make it a "fancy" treat in only 20 seconds extra



Do you know what wonderful, new goodness raisins add to old, familiar rice pudding? With no extra work, the rich fruitiness of raisins makes it a real feast-day dessert—one that puts a new sparkle in their eyes all around the table. After all, what is rice pudding without raisins?

And Raisin Rice Pudding is most inexpensive! If you make it from left-over cooked rice, that is an economy. If you use uncooked rice, no egg is needed and that is an economy again.

Many time-saving recipes for raisin dishes are given in the folder, "Short Cuts to Food Men Really Like." Use the coupon to send for it—also the new 46 page book, "Recipes with Raisins."

Raisin Rice Pudding:—Wash ½ cup rice and mix with 4 cups milk, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup sugar and 1 cup raisins. Bake in very slow oven until thick, stirring two or three times. (With cooked rice, use 1½ cups rice, 2 cups milk, 2 beaten eggs with salt, sugar and raisins as given above.)

The New "Market Day Special!"

Plump, tender seedless raisins grown in the famous San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys of California now come in this new money-saving package. Ask your grocer for it today.



A 4 lb. Raisin Bargain

Grown and packed by

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers

O F C A N A D A , L T D .

A co-operative association of 16,500 individual growers

FREE—the valuable folder, "Short Cuts to Food Men Really Like"—and also the new 46 page book, "Recipes with Raisins." Just fill out this coupon and mail it today.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of Canada, Ltd.,
Dept. C-1005, 400 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.

☐ The folder, "Short Cuts to Food Men Really Like."
☐ The 46 page book, "Recipes with Raisins."

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Province

TIME TO WASH BLANKETS

How to retain fleeciness and avoid shrinkage—Choose a warm day

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

UNLESS you are fortunate enough to have some of last year's soft water in reserve, you are probably waiting for spring rains before washing the blankets. At any rate, select a fine day with a breeze blowing, since blankets should dry quickly. Delayed drying is one of the causes of shrinkage, so unless forced by circumstances never do the bedding in the middle of a cold spell or in frosty weather. On the other hand, its just as well to wash blankets before the days become too warm because a hot sun scorches wool.

If you have several double blankets, a lot of energy can be saved by cutting them in half before

washing and then binding or blanket-stitching the raw edges. Sometimes they are not long enough for tucking underneath the mattress, in which case it is wise to sew an extra piece on to each end. You will find this a real economy of strength, because double blankets are so heavy when wet. Sort the blankets into white and colored, and wash each kind separately, for even though the dyes are supposed to be fast it is not worth while running the risk having them "bleed."

Look around for stray spots and remove them before commencing to wash. This is very important because many stains become set "for good and all" when they come into contact with warm water. If milk is spilled accidentally by Johnny while in bed with "flu," put that part of the blanket into cool water and squeeze gently until the spot is removed. Never use warm or hot water because heat will harden the protein of the milk and "set" the stain. Blood needs the same treatment.

Wool very Sensitive

The washing of blankets is governed by the fibres of which they are made. Wool, for instance, is extremely sensitive to heat, cold, strong soaps, washing powders and rubbing. If you plunge a blanket into hot water and then dip it into cold; if you employ strong soaps; and if in your housewifely zeal you rub the blanket it will certainly lose its fluffiness and will become board-like.

To avoid such a sad fate use rain water when at all possible, but if it cannot be secured, soften the well-water with borax. It is difficult to say how much should be used because hardness varies in different localities. A tablespoon to a gallon of moderately hard water is usually sufficient, but be sure to dissolve it in warm water before adding it to the washer. Ammonia is also a suitable water-softener, but is more expensive and often loses strength through evaporation. Never use washing soda or strong powders when doing the blankets or they will cause shrinkage.

Much of the success in washing bedding depends on using the mildest soap. By that I mean those containing a minimum of free alkali. Very dark soaps are not safe as a rule so choose a white variety if possible or use soap-flakes. Never rub soap directly on to the blanket or put it into the water in chunks, but instead make a soap jelly. Shave a bar finely and dissolve it in two quarts of water. Add enough to the washer or tub to make a good rich suds and let it run for a few minutes before putting in the bedding.

Then comes the all-important point of temperature. Blankets will certainly shrink if plunged from hot water to a cold rinse, so keep the heat even. Have the water just warm—no hotter—and let the two rinses be just the same. Extremes of temperature cause the sensitive wool fibres to shrink and soon the fabric loses its fleeciness.

Never Rub Blankets

Put the blankets into the washer and run it for 15 minutes or until they are cleansed. Avoid rubbing them or the wool will shrink. When a soiled spot stubbornly resists treatment take it in your hands and squeeze the suds through it, but never put it on the board or rub soap on to it or shrinkage will result. As a matter of economy it pays

to wash blankets before they become very soiled, since an accumulation of dirt puts a strain upon the fibres and is

difficult to remove without rubbing. If you do not happen to own a washer, you will find the old-fashioned metal cone draws the suds through the

blanket in a very satisfactory manner. I have washed every blanket in the house in an ordinary tub with a cone and have proved it to be a good substitute for a washer.

No matter what equipment is used, successful laundering depends on the forcing of suds through the meshes of the fabric. As it penetrates the cloth it dislodges dust and other particles without injuring the sensitive fibres and leaves the blanket clean. Soap, properly dissolved, is essential, because it sets free imprisoned dirt.

As stated before the rinsing waters should be of the same temperature as that in the washer. Add a small quantity of soap to the first water—about a cup of soap jelly will be enough, and to the next rinse add half that quantity.

Care in Wringing

When wringing blankets see that the tension of the rollers is loosened. A tight wringer injures the tender wool fibres and causes them to become matted. In putting them on the line hang them in the middle and pull the edges straight. If there are stripes in the border, see that they hang at right angles to the line. Then if there is any tendency for the colors to "bleed" they will not run into the rest of the blanket. Let the bedding become thoroughly dry but bring it in before the sun scorches it. Never let it freeze.

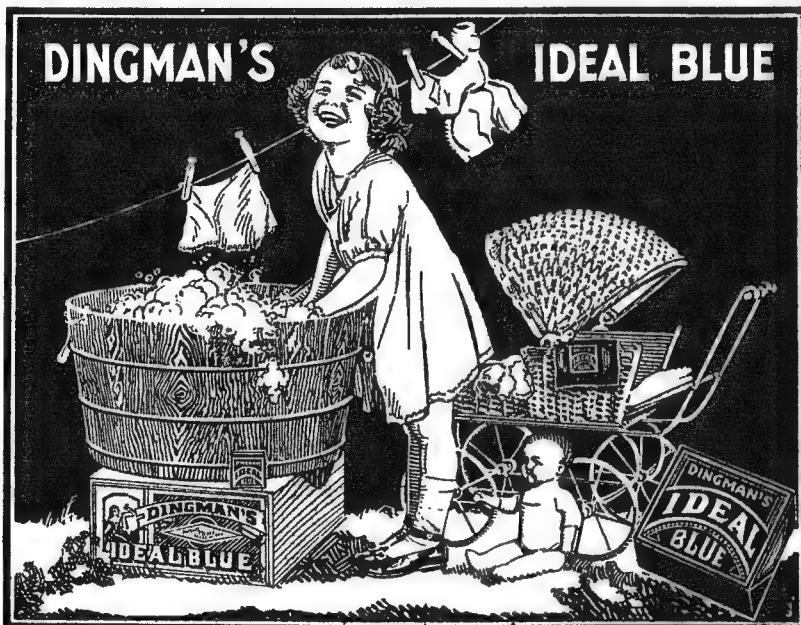
Woven cotton blankets need practically the same care in laundering, since, if the air pockets formed in weaving become closed, the bedding loses much of its warmth. Use a mild soap, properly dissolved and avoid rubbing. Rinse in two clear waters. If possible avoid putting through a wringer. Wash and dry quickly. Cotton and wool "mixtures" need the same treatment as all-wool blankets.

Puffs or comforters filled with carded wool should be carefully washed in order to preserve their fluffiness. Use lukewarm water and a rich suds of neutral soap as described above. Souce the comforter up and down in the water, avoiding twisting or getting it out of shape. Rubbing of course is out of the question. If there are any badly soiled spots which resist ordinary treatment apply soap jelly to the region and gently rub with a small brush. Rinse the puff in two waters of the same temperature, squeezing the water out instead of using the wringer. Some people hang a wool comforter over two lines and shake it frequently from all sides to distribute the wool and make it fluffy. Others prefer to lay it on a pad of turkish towels on the lawn and to turn it frequently. While this plan has its advantages the drying is delayed, because there is little circulation of air underneath.

Prevention plays a big part in keeping bedding clean. It is the custom in some homes to sew a strip of thin muslin over the top edge of quilts. This is quite unnecessary if the sheets are made long enough to allow for a generous turn-over at the top. Sheets three yards long can be tucked in firmly at

Saves you work! Saves wear-and-tear on clothes! The original Fels-Naptha method of combining naptha—that useful dirt-loosener—and splendid soap, gives Fels-Naptha extra washing-value that you cannot get in any other form.

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you.



Save the wrappers and exchange them for valuable premiums. Write for free Premium Book to PUGSLEY DINGMAN & CO. LTD., 149 Notre Dame Ave. E., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Growing youngsters *must* have lots of milk. They like it best when made with Junket. It's more delicious that way and more easily digested. Serve it every day.

Your Dealer can Supply You

CHR. HANSEN'S CANADIAN LABORATORY
201 Church Street, Toronto

Junket
REGISTERED
Tablets and Powder

the foot and turned over at the top to the depth of one-quarter of the length of the mattress. With adequate

protection of this kind, both blankets and comforts remain clean for a much longer period of time.

Tanlac added 20 pounds

"Seven years' stomach trouble cost me lots of money, but 6 bottles of Tanlac made me a well and happy man. I have gained 20 lbs.—never felt so well!"—

Otto Segrin, Portland, Ore.

TANLAC is Nature's greatest tonic and builder. Made from roots, barks and herbs after the Tanlac formula, it revitalizes the blood, tones up the digestive organs and puts the whole system in fighting trim.

Don't go about your work sickly and discouraged. Follow the example of millions who have been helped by Tanlac. Stop at your druggist's today and get this wonderful tonic. You'll be surprised how quickly you start to improve.

For Constipation
Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills

TANLAC

FOR YOUR HEALTH

1924
Policy-holders
in the Mutual
Life of Canada
earn \$369,142.38
on their
investments

Mutual Investments Help Men Sleep at Night

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA has had the benefit of shrewd, far-sighted counsel in the placing of its investments. Government bonds, Municipal bonds and debentures and such securities form a very large proportion of the total investments of the Company.

The strength of these selected investments means absolute security for Mutualists. The profitable income they assure lowers the cost of Mutual insurance, because under the Mutual principle, the entire net profits are paid back to policyholders.

The **MUTUAL LIFE**
of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

858

Free Trial Forget Gray Hair

Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer is a clear, colorless liquid, clean as water. Nothing to wash or rub off. Renewed color even and perfectly natural in all lights. No streaking.

My Restorer is a time-tested preparation, which I perfected many years ago to renew the original color in my own prematurely gray hair. I ask all who are gray to prove its worth by accepting my absolutely Free Trial Offer.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Send today for the special patented Free Trial Outfit which contains a trial bottle of my Restorer and full instructions for making convincing test on one lock of hair. Indicate color of hair with X. If possible, enclose a lock in your letter.

FREE TRIAL COUPON Please print your name and address—
MARY T. GOLDMAN
 574-F Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
 Please send your patented Free Trial Outfit. X shows color of hair. Black..... dark brown..... medium brown..... auburn (dark red)..... light brown..... light auburn (light red)..... blonde.....
 Name.....
 Street..... City.....

MODERN CORSETRY

Importance of fit and regular care—Proper adjustment ensures comfort
By ANNE DEANE

NEVER before in the history of the world has women's clothing been so attractive and hygienic. It is easy to get into, it is good to look upon and best of all it allows freedom of movement for work or play. Much of the charm and comfort of present-day apparel is due to the modern corset which is miles ahead of any of its predecessors in construction and the general effects it produces. Women have been demanding comfort with the necessary support, for some years and manufacturers have given them a corset for every type. They studied the human form in its countless variations and in conjunction with physicians have designed corsets approved of by the medical profession. Despite this, a great many women are wearing the wrong kind of corset.

A large organization that examines thousands of women yearly states that 70 per cent. are wrongly corsetted—a strange thing in this day and generation. Not only are these people being cheated out of comfort and greater efficiency, but they are running the risk of having serious abdominal displacements. In addition the wrong model may ruin the appearance of outer clothing by pushing rolls of flesh over the top or under the edge of the corset.

Fittings are Free

When you buy your next corset let me beg of you not to select it in a haphazard manner. People do not get a pair of boots without trying them on, and would never dream of purchasing a pair of glasses without the advice of a specialist, but a great many women wear corsets picked up at random. Such is a dangerous procedure. In order to maintain health and efficiency, determine to have your corset fitted the next time you are in a city. Every reputable firm employs expert corsetiers who have studied anatomy and the variations of the human figure. The service is given free of charge so do not be afraid to make use of it. Tell the fitter what you like, how much you wish to pay, and after observing your figure she will select from the stocks the model best suited for your figure. From the stand-point of economy it pays to have a fitting, because the garment wears longer and in addition you have greater bodily comfort and better health. Of course surgical corsets should be fitted by an expert in this line under the supervision of your doctor.

But suppose you want a corset now and are not near enough to have a fitting, there are some points which should be borne in mind. First of all never buy a model just because your neighbor finds it suits her. Remember that you are a law unto yourself and might be miserable in a corset that Mrs. Smith swears by. Study your own figure in a mirror and decide which type you belong to. Perhaps you are tall and slender, or short and chunky, or statuesque, or short and slim, or heavy above the waist or large in the hips, or maybe you have a hollow in the back. Armed with the knowledge of the good and bad points of your figure you can secure a well-fitting corset much more easily. The business of a corset is to give support, to hold the

organs of the abdomen in place and to mould the flesh into youthful lines.

Follow Natural Lines

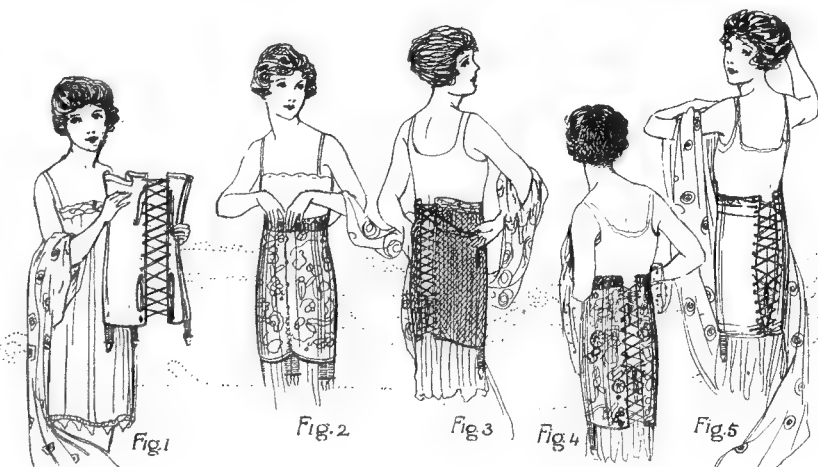
In these days nobody wears a high corset—even a heavy figure looks and feels best in a low-bust model. The old fashioned types lifted the bust and accentuated its size rather than allowing it to fall naturally. That is why stout women today look slimmer than they did years ago. Tight lacing is no longer in favor because it forces unsightly rolls of flesh over the top and under the lower part of the corset and spoils the lines of the dress. The same thing is liable to happen if a size that is too small is selected. A roomy corset is far better for a large figure as it does not ride up or cause discomfort. As a rule a back-lacing model is best for anyone who is heavy, but sometimes a front-lacing style is more comfortable. Wrap-arounds which have no lacings are suitable for slim and medium figures but the corselet, a combination of girdle and brassiere is only for the thin sisters.

When once a corset is selected much of the service and comfort it provides, depends on the way it is treated day by day. Before putting it on loosen the laces as far as possible, observing the two loops at the waist and hips. (Fig. 1.) Place it around the body, fasten the clasp and attach the front pair of garters, making sure that they are in a vertical position as in Fig. 2. If they are at the wrong angle, a strain is placed on the elastic and on the lower part of the corset. See that the corset is pulled down well on the figure, taking a deep breath so that the vital organs are in place. Grasp the two loops at the hips as an anchor to prevent slipping or riding up. Tie the laces temporarily while you adjust the two loops at the waist. Then take up any of the slack that remains before tying.

When this is complete there should be a space of not more than two inches nor less than an inch and a half, the entire length of the back. Never copy the lacing of Fig. 5, because the top prevents deep breathing while the lower part is pulled out of shape making the back steels buckle. If it is necessary to pull in the laces more in one place than another, it shows that the wrong model was chosen. Uneven lacing is the cause of many a corset wearing out prematurely. Tie the loops neatly and tuck them under the lacing at the back similar to Fig. 4. Never tie them around the waist as in Fig. 5, because this injures the corset. An expert corsetier always asks her customer to be seated before she decides whether a model is suitable, so it is well to do this yourself after lacing in order to make sure that you have adjusted your corset properly.

Regular Care

Every night before taking off the corset, loosen the laces as far as they will go. This is very important. Too many people remove the corset and put it on again day after day without ever loosening the laces. If you want to economize be very particular about this point, because it helps a corset to hold its shape and gives greater comfort. It also pays to have two pairs and to use them alternately rather than to

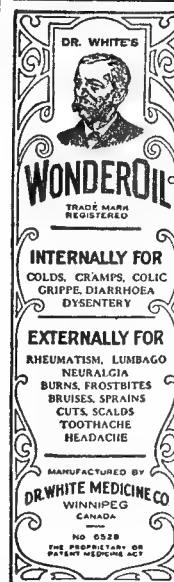


A New Omelette

When making an omelette, to every 2 eggs add a teaspoonful of Bovril when mixing;—cook the usual way. You will find the flavour delicious.

BOVRIL

Sold only in bottles.



Wonder Oil Relieves Pain

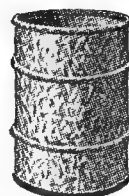
For those who suffer from mosquito and other insect bites there is nothing so healing and soothing as Dr. White's Wonder Oil.

A single application will immediately relieve the itching and irritation.

EVERY HOME
SHOULD HAVE IT
ON HAND

Price 35c per bottle
at your druggist
or store.

"RED BOTTOM" HOUSE TANKS



Supplied with Tap
and Cover if desired.
12 standard sizes.

Ask your dealer for
particulars.

Western Steel Products, Ltd.
Amalgamated with Metallic Roofing Co.
WINNIPEG

Branches—Regina, Saskatoon,
Calgary, Edmonton, Port Arthur 10

MACDONALD RHUBARB—\$1.00 each
division, 6 for \$5.00.

PLUMS—We are the plum centre of Manitoba. Special varieties of plums, crabs, hybrid apples and apples for northern or severe locations. Prices range from 75c to \$2.00 each, according to variety and size. Send money and location and what kinds of fruit, and we will pick varieties and send extra tree or trees with order.

STRAWBERRIES—Dr. Burrill, Senator Dunlap, \$2.00 per 100, postpaid. Easy picker and Portia, biggest bearing pistillate varieties, \$4.00 per 100. These need Dunlap or Burrill to pollenate the blossoms, Champion and Progressive Everbearing \$5.00 per 100, postpaid.

RUSSIAN WILLOWS—Strong two year, \$5.00 per 100. Will make wind-break quickly; three year, \$15 per 100. Varieties: Laurel Leaf, Golden and Britzensis (the quickest growing). Catalog free.

Boughen's Nursery VALLEY RIVER
MANITOBA

PATENTS
A LIST OF "WANTED INVENTIONS" AND FULL
INFORMATION SENT FREE ON REQUEST
The RAMSAY Co. 847 273 Bank St.
167 OTTAWA ONT.

PEDLAR'S ROOFING AND SIDING

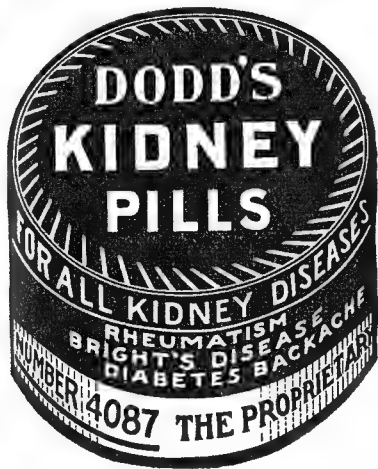
Extra Heavy Galvanized
"Council Standard"
CORRUGATED IRON
"George and Oshawa"
METAL SHINGLES

What are your roofing plans? Our
prices will appeal to you. Write today.

The PEDLAR
PEOPLE Ltd.

80 Lombard St.,
Winnipeg, Man.

WARRANTED
REC. 1906
COUNCIL STANDARD
EXTRA HEAVY COATING



ECZEMA IN RASH ON FACE

Itched and Burned. Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"Eczema broke out in a rash on my face and itched and burned causing me to scratch. Later my face got so sore that I could hardly wash it. I lost my rest at night and cried from the pain of it. My face was badly disfigured.

"I tried different remedies without any benefit. A friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a free sample. After using it I got relief so purchased more, which completely healed me." (Signed) Leo B. Croft, Crescent Beach, Nova Scotia.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

EARN MONEY AT HOME

YOU can earn \$1 to \$2 an hour in your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing or soliciting. We instruct you by our new simple Directograph System, supply you with work and pay you cash each week. Write today for full particulars and free booklet.

WEST-ANGUS SHOW CARD SERVICE LIMITED
Authorized Capital \$1,250,000.00
341 Colborne Building, Toronto, Can.

Has New Hair Kotalko Did It



"I had been losing my hair gradually for a long time. At last I had become almost completely bald, with hardly a hair on my head.

"The small photograph is taken from a football group, and can be verified by any number of people who know just how I looked when bald. The larger photo shows my appearance after using only three boxes of Kotalko."

This verified statement is by Jack Evans, well-known athlete. He is but one of the big legion of users of Kotalko who voluntarily attest it has stopped falling hair, eliminated dandruff, or aided new, luxuriant hair growth. Genuine KOTALKO is sold by thousands of druggists.

FREE Trial Box

To prove the efficacy of Kotalko, for men's and women's hair, the producers are giving Proof Boxes, free of duty, to those who ask. Write to KOTALKO OFFICE, A-193, Station L, New York.

wear each continuously until they are worn out. Be sure to air corsets well after taking them off and to clean them as often as necessary. Soil and perspiration if permitted to remain in the fabric eventually cause it to rot. To wash a corset use warm soft water, mild soap and a small brush. Scrub until clean, rinse thoroughly in warm water, squeeze gently, hang to dry and while still slightly damp, press with a warm iron. The best makes are rust-proof and so can be washed without trouble.

No corset is complete today without a well-fitting brassiere—not a tight one, but a garment that holds the figure comfortably and produces good lines. Be sure that the brassiere is long enough to prevent it from riding up and never fail to attach the hook to the front of the corset. When having a fitting get your brassieres at the same time. If you prefer to make your own, select a pattern suitable for wear with the low-bust corset of today.

New Fabrics for Summer

Many colors and patterns to suit one and all

By ANNE DEANE

EVERY year the materials for summer dresses seem to increase in beauty. This spring there is a wider variety than ever, both in colors and weaves, so it is safe to wager that anyone needing a new summer dress will be able to find just the right thing. The prevailing silhouette governs the types of fabrics in vogue, since to be effective they must conform to fashionable lines. The slim, tube-like styles of today call for supple fabrics that fall softly and emphasize the youthfulness of the figure. Thus you will find the most popular materials are crepes, ratines, voiles and gingham, not forgetting cotton broadcloth, wash silk and flannel for sports wear. As the main idea of manufacturers seems to be to create designs similar to those used for silk and wool fabrics, the variety of patterns is amazing. Time was when large women had to choose their cottons from unattractive prints and plain voiles. Not so this summer. There is an infinite variety of cool fabrics with small designs or an artistic arrangement of thin stripes which can be worn safely by the stylish stouts.

Beautiful Effects

Some of the most attractive crepes are a combination of cotton and artificial silk. The warp or lengthwise threads are of the latter while the woof or crosswise threads are of the former and the result is a pretty flecked material. In some of the crepes the shiny artificial silk is raised in checks, plaids, stripes to form an attractive pattern. There seems to be no end to the variety of crepes being produced while ratines follow them pretty closely. Ratine is no longer the uninteresting material it used to be, but is appearing in many different forms. Plain voiles are also noticeable, especially with designs in drawn-thread work. One of the latest productions is the crossword puzzle voile, which is really quite a pretty arrangement of small dark checks on a white background. There is a large number of figured voiles from which to choose.

The range of colors this year is particularly beautiful, the most popular shades being lavender, sand, coral, yellow, orange, peach, soft blue, grey and soft green. For older women there are lovely fabrics of navy, taupe, green, grey, mauve or black. These are used for backgrounds while the designs are worked out in one or more colors. Some of the prettiest are of grey with black and coral, sand with navy, black with green and grey, navy with brick red, black with coral, soft blue with soft green and touches of purple—and so on. There is an even greater variety in the combinations for the young folk.

Ginghams Popular

Ginghams are with us still in tiny checks, bold plaids and stripes. The crepe ginghams are lovely. For grown-ups the materials are not heavy, but for children there's a sturdy crinkly fabric that will stand very hard wear and best of all it needs no ironing.

For sports, striped silks are popular

Children Cry for



MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared for Infants and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.



It does the work—safely

THERE are just two things you want to know about an antiseptic:

Does it do the work; and

Does it do it safely?

Listerine has been trusted for half a century because people know it does both.

It is the all-'round, household antiseptic; ideal for cuts, burns, abrasions, insect bites, ivy poisoning, sore throat—in fact, for any and every purpose a good antiseptic is supposed to serve.

And best of all, when you use Listerine, you know you are using an antiseptic that is just strong enough to do what it is supposed to do and not too strong to do injury.

Have it handy always in your medicine cabinet. And read the interesting little circular that comes wrapped about each bottle describing Listerine's many uses.—Lambert Pharmacal Co., 263-5 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Canada.

LISTERINE

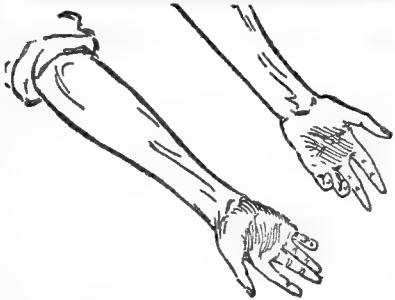


—the safe antiseptic

and so are cotton broadcloths which also are striped. The background is usually white with yellow, mauve, brown, red, blue or grey for the strip-

ing. Often two colors are used and the effect is lovely. Flannels in various weaves are also being used for sports wear on cool days.

Monday Washday



Farmers' wives can have white hands—

A Dowsell Playtime Washing Machine does away with standing over a wash tub—rubbing—rubbing.

DOWSWELL PLAYTIME WASHING MACHINE

is specially built for the farm family.

Hand Power and Engine Drive.

Your dealer can show you Dowsell Machines for any home, city, town or country.



DOWSWELL, LEES & CO. LTD.
HAMILTON, ONT.



For Quality Demand

QUAKER

Brand, Canned fruits & Vegetables

Western Canada's Favorite

DOMINION CANNERS, B.C. LTD., VANCOUVER

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

You can read music like this quickly in your home. Write today for this FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 82 Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO

MEDETS - WONDER LEAK STOPPERS

mend leaks instantly (radiators, hot water bags, etc.) Insert and tighten, 15c and 30c a package postpaid. AGENTS WANTED. Collecting Co., Dept. T, Collingwood, Ont.

GUILD'S POULTRY CATALOGUE - FREE

ROCKS
WYANDOTTES
LEGHORN - REDS
Hatching Eggs, \$3 to \$5 per 15, \$12 to \$20 per 100
Chicks, \$25 to \$40 per 100
8-week-old Pullets \$1.50 to \$2.25 each
Hens, \$6 to \$25 each
L.R. GUILD & SONS, Rockwood, Ont.

SUMMER STYLES



No. 2344—Tunic Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material with ¼ yard 27-inch contrasting.

No. 2391—Becoming Design. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material.

No. 2407—Tailored Dress for Warm Weather Wear. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 42-inch material with ¼ yard 27-inch contrasting.

Hot Iron Transfer Pattern No. 702 (blue and yellow) costs 15c extra.

No. 2389—Suspender Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 42-inch plaid material with ¼ yard 40-inch plain material.

No. 2400—Tunic Blouse. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 40-inch material with ¼ yard 27-inch contrasting.

No. 2385—Slip to Wear with Your Tunic Blouses. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 40-inch material with ¼ yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2128—Cunning Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards 40-inch material.

No. 2401—Becoming One-Piece Design. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material.

Hot Iron Transfer Pattern No. 704 (blue and yellow) costs 15c extra.

All patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

Music After the Three "R's"

In view of the general interest being shown in music these days, it is refreshing to read what a celebrated educationalist recently said in this connection. "The value of music in our schools," states Dr. John J. Tigert, prominent in U.S. educational circles, "can hardly be over-estimated. Probably after the 'three R's' music is of greater practical value than any other subject. That this is becoming more generally recognized is evidenced by the fact that music is now being taught in a number of our schools by highly specialized teachers. Its place in the school curriculum is now almost universally definitely established.

"I believe that all children should be taught to sing and that as many as possible should be taught to play on some musical instrument. With the invention of the talking machine and the player-piano has come a greater appreciation of the value of music on the part of the public generally than has ever existed in this country before.

"While some objection has been

made against these mechanical instruments because of their wide use for 'jazz' and similar music, the fact, nevertheless, remains that these instruments have been the means of bringing music into hundreds of thousands of homes which otherwise would not have any. And it has not all been of the 'jazz' kind. Many thousands of people today know and appreciate the voices of the world's greatest singers, the works of the world's greatest composers, who otherwise would never have had the chance of hearing them.

"The person who can appreciate good music and good singing; who can listen to the oratorios of Handel, the rhapsodies of Liszt, the sonatas of Beethoven, and feel his soul stirred to its depths by the emotions which these composers have put into their work; who can hear the singing of a Caruso or a Martinelli or a Bonci or a Patti and feel himself lifted to a higher level by their voices, such a person has gained something in this life which no other power can give.

"From earliest times music has been

Continued on Page 23

The Optometrist

With scientific care and with the aid of accurate instruments he measures the condition of your eyesight. He can tell you the exact extent of any eye defect and how to correct it.

A visit to the nearest Optometrist will repay you well.

"Save Your Sight"

Submitted by the
Optometrical Associations of
Saskatchewan, Manitoba and
Alberta.

CASH'S CASH'S CASH'S CASH'S CASH'S

Cash's Woven Names

for personal wearing apparel and household linen. Superior to marking ink. Variety of styles and sizes of letters in several colors. Easily sewn on daintiest garment. Avoids loss. Samples on request. Agents wanted.

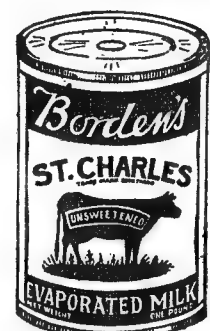
3 doz. \$1.50—6 doz. \$2.00
9 doz. \$2.50—12 doz. \$3.00

J. & J. Cash Inc., 7 Grier St., Belleville, Ont.

BABY'S OWN SOAP



Enjoyed by five generations of Canadians.



With the Cream left in!

The Milk For Cooking

Free Recipe Book—Write the Borden Co. Limited, Montreal.

ST. C. 20-24

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

ARE SIMPLE AND DAINTY



No. 2412—Suspender Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material for dress and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material for gulfpe.

No. 2146—Becoming Design. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 36-inch material with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2077—One-Piece Dress for Girls. The diagram will convince you how easy this dress is to make. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material.

No. 2395—Jumper Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 36-inch material for dress and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material for gulfpe.

No. 2399—Two-Material Style. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch figured material with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch plain material.

No. 2392—Simple Frock for Junior Girls. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 30-inch contrasting.

No. 2406—Simple Style. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material.

Hot-iron transfer pattern No. 729 (blue and yellow) cost 15c extra.

No. 2343—Youthful Style. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch contrasting.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper, being sure to state number and size of pattern you want. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

Our new pattern book contains hundreds of styles—just what will be worn during the spring and summer. Styles for morning, afternoon and evening. And nine picture-dressmaking lessons. You just glance at the pictures and see how the styles are made. Nothing could be more simple. Any beginner can make an attractive dress with the help of these picture lessons. With this book, you can save money on your own and your children's clothes. So it would be a good idea to send 10 cents now for your copy. Address, Fashion Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

All patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

used to control the emotions and passions. The primitive mother crooned her baby to sleep. The church has used music in some form or other since its conception. Men have gone to battle to 'the blare of trumpets and the sound of drums' since they first organized into bands to fight each other. In the recent world war music was found the most effective means of maintaining morale among the soldiers. 'Its appeal is instantaneous; its language universal; it touches the heart chords and reaches the soul of the foreigner as nothing else can.'

'In addition to giving our children an appreciation of music for its

aesthetic value, it is being used in our schools to train the memory, to quicken perception, to stimulate imagination and to encourage concentration. That it makes for mental discipline has been proven over and over again by the fact that the best music students are often found at the head of their classes in other studies.

'Singing has also some physical value. To sing properly, children must breathe deeply and sit or stand up straight. This strengthens their chests and straightens their spines. The rhythmic work of the folk songs tends to gracefulness and control of the muscles of the body.'

The Gossard Line of Beauty



Elastic Belvadears
Girdles
Step-ins
Combinations
Reducing Garments
Brassieres
Gossard Front Lacing
Corsets
The Complete

55 seconds it's on . . .
you look and feel better all day

Gossard garments are designed to give comfort, create better figure lines . . . to make you look and feel better all day. The better stores carry Gossards. Select a garment from The Gossard Line of Beauty for your particular figure type. They come in a wide range of prices and in all sizes.

The Canadian H. W. Gossard Co., Limited, 366-378 W. Adelaide St., Toronto
Chicago New York San Francisco London Sydney Buenos Aires



Every Month For Twenty Years

Previous to his death only two premiums (total \$247.80) were paid by policyholder 197166. The policy guaranteed a monthly income of \$20.00 for 20 years, but, due to its exceptional interest earnings, this Company is now paying to the beneficiaries \$24.30 per month and will continue at this rate during the life of the contract so long as there is no material change in the net interest earnings of the Company.

This is 21½ per cent in excess of our guarantee.

THE Great-West Life COMPANY
ASSURANCE HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

22

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

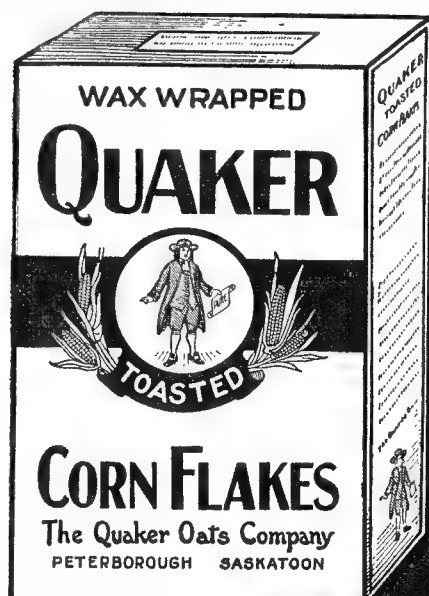
Say "Quaker"

*and you will get the
tempting Quaker flavour*

Say "Quaker" when you order corn flakes. Only Quaker Corn Flakes have the distinctive Quaker flavour.

Wax-wrapped when sealed at the mill—no dust, moisture or ill flavour can reach them.

Coupons in the cartons are exchangeable for useful articles—illustrated catalogue mailed on request. The Quaker Oats Company, Saskatoon and Peterborough



Quaker Corn Flakes

WG7

EXCURSIONS

MAY 15 to SEPT. 30. Final Return OCT. 31, 1925

EASTERN CANADA

The Eastern Canada tour includes an optional route arrangement—via all rail or rail and lake.

VISIT

MINAKI THE HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO

NIAGARA FALLS THE 1,000 ISLANDS

THE ST. LAWRENCE

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

A cruise on the Great Lakes from Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, is one of the most enjoyable experiences that can be imagined. The majestic ships (S.S. "Noronic," "Hamonie," "Huronie") of the Northern Navigation Company form the water connection of what is known as the Canadian National Lake and Rail Route to the East.

PACIFIC COAST

En route—A Few Days in

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

Go Golfing, Motoring, Mountain Climbing, Hiking, Canoeing, Bathing, Tennis, Dancing

JASPER PARK LODGE TO STOP AT

THE TRIANGLE TOUR

The finest combination rail and ocean trip on the continent. It embraces a rail journey westward from Mt. Robson Park to Prince Rupert.

SIDE TRIP TO ALASKA MAY BE INCLUDED

Southward to Vancouver, a distance of 550 miles, on palatial ocean-going steamships. Leaving Vancouver by rail, the third leg of the triangle extends northward through the Valley of the Fraser and Thompson to Jasper National Park.

FULL INFORMATION GLADLY GIVEN BY ANY AGENT

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

LABOR-SAVERS WANTED

The home-made furniture and labor-savers published month by month in The Guide have helped to make many homes more comfortable and convenient. If you have any practical schemes for saving

time and strength send a description, and if possible a sketch, to the Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Regular rates are paid for suitable material.

New Bulletin.—A bulletin of labor-savers has been published by The Guide, and can be secured for 10 cents. It is packed full of good ideas for making equipment suitable for farm homes.

Guide Bulletin Service

The Guide bulletins are widely read throughout the West by subscribers who find them packed with practical up-to-date information. These bulletins are offered to readers at less than cost. Send one cent for each one listed below, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return. Order by number. Address: The Bulletin Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

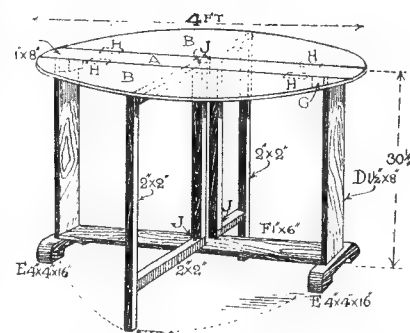
1. How to Make a Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly.
8. How to Make a Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash Day.
10. New Garments from Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. How to Make One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A House Built by Parts.
15. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
16. Why and How of Incubator Operation.
17. Marketing Eggs in Alberta.
18. How to Lay Out a Farm Garden.
19. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
20. Canning Meat and Poultry.
21. Sweet Clover Varieties.
22. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
23. Harvesting Sweet Clover.
24. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.
25. Silage Crops.
26. Feeding Silage.
27. Experience With Silage.
28. Silage Machinery.
29. The Trench Silo.
30. The Pit Silo.
31. Feeding from Pit Silos.
32. How to Operate a Beef Ring.
33. How to Prevent Smut in Grain.
34. Vines and Creepers.
35. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
36. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
37. How to Refinish Furniture.
38. The Care of Floor Coverings.
39. Kitchen Mending Kits.
40. How to Soften Hard Water.
41. The Menace of the House Fly.
42. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
43. How to Mix Whitewash.
44. How to Paint Your Own Car.
45. How to Make an Ice Well.
46. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
47. How to Pot Bulbs for the Winter.
48. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Bells.
49. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
50. How to Judge Bread.
51. The Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
52. How to Make Soap at Home.
53. Growing Melons, Pumpkins and Squash.
54. Shipping Crates for Livestock.
55. Ideas for Entertainments.
56. Banish the Clothes Moth.
57. Dry Cleaning at Home.
58. Canning Tongue, Brain and Sausage.
59. Use of a Pressure Cooker.
60. House Plants for Winter.
61. Perennials for the Farm.
62. Unusual Perennials.
63. How to Refinish Furniture.
64. Re-arranging the Kitchen.

Special Bulletins

The Country Homemaker—A 132-page book, dealing with many phases of home-making. 10 cents, postpaid.

Labor-Savers for the Farm Home—A pamphlet containing instructions for making 58 devices for the home. 10 cents, postpaid.

Gate-Leg Table



A gate-leg table can be made at home without much trouble. If it is to be painted use white pine boards but if it is to be varnished select fir. In order that the swinging gate-legs may close properly be very careful to have them perfectly plumb and exactly in the centre. For a table, four feet in diameter, cut a board 8 inches wide and 48 inches long for the centre piece (A). On either side place a semi-circle, 20 inches deep at the widest part and 48 inches across (B). Attach to the centre board by strong hinges on the under side (H). (J) show where spikes are put in to act as pivots for swinging legs. The measurements on the diagram explain the rest of the construction quite clearly.—L.W.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist, of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for 26 years and in more than 9,000 cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles, who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

FISTULA Readily cured by anyone with FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL REMEDY. Easy to use. No cutting. \$2.65 a bottle Postpaid or at your dealers. Money back if it fails. Send 10c. for New Veterinary Adviser. FLEMING BROS. 418 Wellington W. TORONTO

Be an Auctioneer
RECEIVE FROM \$10 TO \$100 A DAY
Send for free illustrated catalogue; also, how to obtain The Home Study Course free of charge.
REPERT AUCTION SCHOOL Box 94
DECATUR, INDIANA



RELIABLE VACCINES

FOR THE PREVENTION OF

BLACKLEG

BLACKLEGGOIDS

The Pellet Form—Single Doses
Vials of 10 Doses.

BLACKLEG FILTRATE

(Germ-Free Vaccine)
Vials of 10 and 50 Doses.

BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN

(Germ-Free Vaccine)
Vials of 10, 20 and 50 Doses.

PURCHASE OUR BLACKLEG VACCINES FROM
YOUR VETERINARIAN OR DRUGGIST

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man.

Write for Our Free Blackleg Booklet.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN
but you can clean them off promptly with



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens Cysts. Alays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
Offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

BICKMORE GALL CURE

Heals Horses While They Work

We have made this guarantee since 1884. Sales greater than ever. Bickmore ends GALLS, SORES, CUTS, BURNS. Every user praises it. All dealers have 50c., 70c. and \$1.40 sizes.



The Bickmore Co.
468 St. Paul W., Montreal

Gallery Views of Legislators

Continued from Page 7

As the Opposition member was still holding forth upon some uninteresting point in the bill he had been discussing for nearly two hours we decided to act upon the advice.

* * *

When we arrived the next afternoon we found the House in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker was absent from his chair. The Clerk of the House had left his place, which was now occupied by one of the private members of the government who was acting chairman. The mace was under the table. When the House is in Committee of the Whole, the members drop much of the formality, and they may address each other as Tom or Bill, or Mr. So and So, instead of referring to him through the Speaker as "the Hon. Member." They may also smoke if they wish, and move about the chamber freely. It is not necessary that they be in their own place when they speak or vote, and they may speak a number of times upon any point under debate. This laxing of rules is supposed to make it easier to get business done.

Consideration of Bills

The chairman was going over a bill, clause by clause, entering amendments and asking the committee to vote on the various sections. Members answered "Yes" or "No," and the chairman proceeded rapidly through several bills. Finally a member moved that the committee rise and report to the Speaker. The sergeant-at-arms drew on his white kid gloves and stood at the end of the table under which the mace was resting. The curtains behind the Speaker's chair were parted and the Speaker slowly entered and took his place. The sergeant-at-arms placed the mace upon the table, and the House was in session. The chairman of the committee turned and stood facing the Speaker and informed him that the Committee of the Whole had considered the following list of bills with amendments.

The chairman then hurried to his place, and when he had reached his desk he moved the second reading of the first bill on the list in his report, naming his seconder. At the same time one of the pages hurried forward and handed to the Speaker a slip of paper on which was typewritten the motion that bill No. — be given its second reading. The speaker read rapidly the motion and at the conclusion intoned the well-known monotonous phrase, "all those in favor of the motion say aye." There was a dead silence, and he proceeded, "contrary minded say, nay." Again silence and he solemnly declared: "In my opinion the ayes have it," and handed the typewritten slip to the page who laid it on the table before the Clerk of the House, whose duty it is to have all proceedings entered into the official records. Immediately a third reading of another bill was being moved and seconded in the same manner, and again, in spite of the silence, when he asked for the ayes and only an occasional "nay," the Speaker gave his verdict that the "ayes have it," and a perfectly new piece of legislation thus came into being.

"Silence is evidently consent here," whispered my friend. Do you notice that some of the members who gave a hearty "No," in Committee of the Whole, do not even venture a faint "Nay" now?"

We Witness a Division

"I suppose they feel their duty is done when they have made known their objections in the committee stage. They may have been merely bluffing the government that there was considerable opposition to the bill. If any member thinks there are a large number of 'nays' or he would like to have a record of the votes of the members taken, he can ask for a division. That is done by simply rising in his place and asking for 'the ayes and nays, Mr. Speaker.'"

"I do wish we could see a division. Why there is a member asking for one now!" she exclaimed, delightedly, in low voice.

And sure enough we were to witness this event. The Speaker bade the sergeant-at-arms summon the members.

STOCKHOLM
Sweden's
Masterpiece



Don't Pay for 4 Months

Yes, we will send the famous **STOCKHOLM** Cream Separator direct to your farm and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. We make this offer because we know there is no other separator in the world equal to the **STOCKHOLM** and we want to prove it to you. Use it just as if it were your own machine. Compare it with other separators. Put it to every possible test. Pay only after 4 months, when you have convinced yourself that it is the cleanest skimmer, easiest to operate and clean. Seventeen years have been devoted by the master mechanics of the world's largest cream separator factory in perfecting this masterpiece — it is the best that money can buy. Over one million European farmers are the best proof.

Guaranteed for 10 Years

We guarantee that at any time within the next 10 years we will replace any parts that may prove defective on account of either poor workmanship or poor material. All **STOCKHOLMS** carry this 10 year guarantee.

Send Coupon!

Mail coupon for catalog giving full description of this wonderful cream separator and the extraordinary 4 months' offer. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the **STOCKHOLM** and details of our 10-year guarantee. Don't wait — be sure to mail coupon TODAY!

Name.....
Address.....
Post Office..... Province.....

If People Only Knew.

Life Insurance is probably the greatest force for prosperity and happiness in the world today.

There are life insurance contracts within your reach which no individual—unless he were a philanthropist—could match in generosity.

Consider a \$10,000 North American Life 20 Year Endowment Policy.

For a certain annual premium, over a period of twenty years, you actually buy \$10,000 cash from us. Investigation will prove to you that the annual payment on this \$10,000 is really much less than the bank interest on a \$10,000 loan.

But that is not all! If you die at any time after your first payment, we turn over your \$10,000 to your widow or dependents, just as if you had paid for it in full.

Could you buy a house—an automobile—even a piano, on such terms?

We will be glad to tell you more about this form of insurance. Write us to-day.

AGENTS IN EVERY IMPORTANT
CENTRE IN CANADA

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

"Solid as the Continent"

Head Office—Toronto, Canada




Please send me "Twenty Years Ahead"

Name

Address

Age..... Occupation.....

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



SWIFT'S DIGESTER TANKAGE

Is what those pigs of yours should be fed and finished on

Guaranteed Analysis
Protein . 50%
Fat . . . 6%
Phosphates 8%

The reasons are simple, yet based on absolute fact

Five Good Reasons

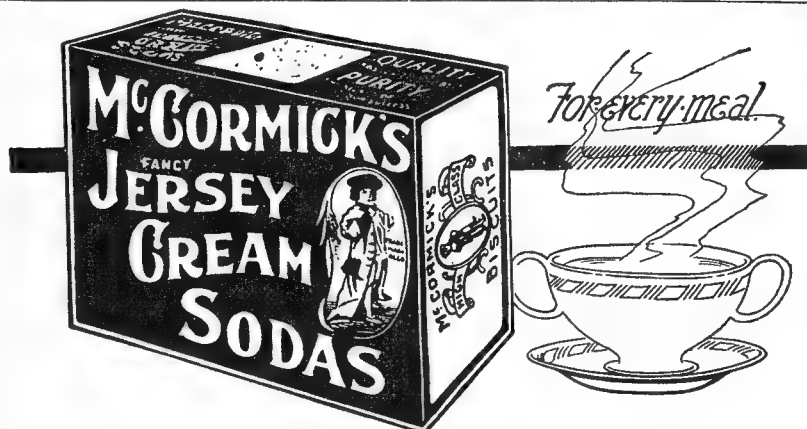
- Develops Lean Meat, Muscle and Bone
- Acts as an Appetizer
- Gives Tone to the System
- Causes Rapid Gains
- Is the Cheapest form of protein obtainable.

Swift's Digester Tankage is not a patent medicine. It is genuine meat feed. Experts say it is the best substitute for skim-milk.

If you are interested, write us for free booklet Number G, "Pigs and Profit," and for prices.

Swift Canadian Company Limited

Winnipeg - Edmonton
Animal Feed Department



With bouillon or cream soup there is nothing better than crisp crackers, and there are no crackers that compare

with

MCCORMICK'S

JERSEY CREAM SODAS

MCCM-504

The sergeant-at-arms, an interesting figure in the House, a man 82 years of age, who was postmaster at Fort Garry, when its name was changed to Winnipeg, and who has been sergeant-at-arms for the last 41 years, hurried out into the corridors, shouting "Division, Division." Electric bells rang all over the building to summon the members, but the habit of having the sergeant-at-arms call out in the corridors is a relic of the old days, when there was no such modern convenience. The members, no matter in what part of the building they may be, have thus a warning that a vote is being registered.

Those in favor of the motion were asked to stand. One of the pages stood at the right hand of the clerk and called out in order the names of those standing. They then resumed their seats and the "contrary minded" stood while their names were called by the page and written down by the clerk. Two members rose and announced that they had paired with two other members. The clerk reported the vote to the Speaker, who declared the motion carried.

When a Reading is Not a Reading

One might imagine when a bill is reported as being read a second or a third time, that upon some member is imposed the tedious task of reading aloud the bill in all its stilted legal phraseology, word for word, and of the others having to listen to the uninteresting recital. But not so. The motion is made by some member, asking leave to introduce a bill dealing with, i.e., an amendment to the Municipal Act. The bill may or may not be even printed at that time. It must be given three readings and unless the rules of the House are suspended, which can only be done providing there is no objection from any member, it must receive these readings on separate days. The members all have a printed copy of the bill in their hands. The motion is simply that i.e., Bill (111) be given its first, second or third reading. This motion may be passed immediately without discussion, it may be delayed by prolonged debate, it may be referred to one of the several standing committees, to the Law Amendments Committee or the Committee of the Whole. Sometimes the government or members may wish to get the expression of opinion of some public bodies or private individuals. This is done by referring the bill to the Law Amendments Committee to hold a sitting at which delegations or individual citizens may appear to offer criticism or make suggestions for improvement or to assure the government of support.

A great many bills never get any farther than their first reading. Sometimes they are introduced merely to test the temper of the public or of the House upon some question that some member persists in urging. Government bills are fairly certain of a safe passage, because of the simple fact that governments usually have a majority of members. Certain days are reserved for private members' bills.

Now a motion was being made for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, which is in reality simply a conference of the members upon business matters and not in any sense a session of the Legislature. The Speaker left the chamber and the House stood adjourned. The chairman took the place vacated by the Clerk of the House and once more the members were at committee work which would later be ratified by formal motion of the House in order to be recorded as a proceeding of the Legislature.

At this point my companion decided that she must leave in order to keep an engagement. We walked down the stairway, and on the second floor met a newspaper man who stopped to chat about the session.

"On the whole a quiet one," was his verdict, "nothing spectacular. Possibly it is the calm before the storm as we may see both sides preparing for an election at the next session." Then as we took our departure: "It is generally expected that the Legislature will prorogue on Thursday afternoon. If you wish to see an interesting ceremony you should come on that afternoon."

"Sorry I have to leave for home on

Corns

Lift Off - No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Indispensable

As a safe, soothing and healing dressing for cuts, scalds, burns, roughened, dry and chapped skin and for all common skin troubles, "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly has been indispensable to medical men and mothers for over half a century. Keep a jar or a tube handy.

Look for the trade-mark "Vaseline." It is your protection.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. COMPANY
(Consolidated)

1880 Chabot Ave., Montreal

Vaseline

PETROLEUM JELLY TRADE MARK



NEW MEXICO is rich in natural resources and has much to offer the man of vision and ambition. A delightful and invigorating climate, fertile farm land with abundant irrigation ensuring good crops. Also farm lands in plains country for dry farming. All leading varieties, fruits and vegetables of prime quality are successfully grown, as well as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat, because of good local markets and long favorable growing seasons. Write for illustrated folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 987 Ry. Exch., Chicago, Ill.

FARM HELP MEN AND BOYS

The Salvation Army is bringing to Canada

Farm Laborers and Boys for Farm Work

For further particulars apply to:

The Salvation Army

Immigration Department

317 CARLTON ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

411 LORNE AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

The Whole Family Takes Them

Mrs. J. Lister Praises Dodd's Kidney Pills

Ontario Lady is Enthusiastic and Gives Her Views About Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Ravensworth, Ont., May 6 (Special).

"I strongly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills and would not be without them in the house at any price. Both my husband and myself, also the children take them.

"I have also taken your Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets with great success. I was unable to do my work or eat. After taking two boxes I feel myself again and have not been bothered since." This statement comes from Mrs. J. Lister, well known and highly respected resident here.

Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys, putting them in condition to strain all the impurities out of the blood. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act on the stomach, giving it the strength to fully digest the food.

With good digestion and pure blood the body is in condition to combat the ills that daily make their attacks on good health.

Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets can be obtained from all druggists.



Banish Gray Hair
in fifteen minutes

with Inecto-Rapid—a liquid hair tint, the best ever known. Natural, clean and quick—no other preparation is so accurate as to shade or so clean and quick. Leaves the hair beautiful and soft. More Inecto-Rapid sold than all other kinds combined.

Take the advice of Canada's leading hair and scalp specialists and use only INECTO-RAPID.

For sale at all good hair goods stores, beauty parlors, drug and department stores. If your dealer cannot supply you, write

The W. T. Pember Stores Ltd.
Toronto

IMPORTANT—Inecto-Rapid, Canada, Limited, has purchased the sole right and goodwill of Inecto-Rapid for Canada. All infringements will be prosecuted.



CATER'S

WOOD AND IRON PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less than any pump made. A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for catalog G.

Address
Dept. G.

H. CATER, BRANDON, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

tomorrow morning's train," regretted my friend.

On Thursday afternoon as I approached the Parliament buildings I saw a line of soldiers drawn up at the front driveway, and just inside the main door could be seen the scarlet and blue of military uniforms. As I entered by the east door I caught a glimpse of mounted men waiting at Government House to escort the lieutenant-governor.

This time I made my way to the Press Gallery, which is reserved for the accredited writers of newspapers and magazines. From that gallery one gets a splendid view of the chamber. The blue of the rug on the centre of the floor, the hangings on the doors and the darker blue of the leather of the members' chairs blend splendidly with the other tones of the same color which predominate in the beautiful mural paintings.

A boom of cannon, heard only dimly in the chamber told that the salute was being given to the Lieutenant-Governor. The wide doors opposite the Press Gallery were thrown open. The Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms, this time carrying the mace on his shoulder, waited a little to one side of the doorway and the members stood as Sir James Aikins, in his scarlet and gold coat accompanied by military men of the highest rank in the province, marched slowly towards the chair. The Lieutenant-Governor seated himself and the officers ranged themselves on either side of him.

The Speaker stepped forward and informed Sir James of the bills the Legislature had passed, which waited his assent. The Minister of Agriculture presented the money bills.

The Lieutenant-Governor's secretary stepped forward and bowed, walked up the steps bowing as he went and handed Sir James a roll of manuscript tied with ribbons, bowed himself down and back to his place. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, opened the roll and read the speech from the throne, in which he relieved the members from their legislative duties, thanked them for making necessary provisions for the carrying on of public business of the province, and assured them that his ministers would expend the amounts so provided with carefulness and efficiency. He then announced that the Legislative Assembly stood prorogued until June 25 and left the chamber with his military escort.

The scene that followed savored of schoolboys "glad in the freedom of school let out." Members grabbed newspapers, printed bills or whatever other light article that came to hand readily and pelted their fellows merrily. In a few moments the floor was strewn with all kinds of paper, from this mock battle.

"Why did His Honor prorogue the House only until June 25?" I enquired of a newspaper man who has been watching the move of public events for many years.

"Oh, that's a remnant of a custom of old days. You see members of parliament were exempt from arrest for 90 days after the House was prorogued. When that date arrives an Order-in-Council will extend the date for a further period of time."

And it is that combination of old forms, and customs with modern day business which makes any British parliament an interesting place to visit.

Constructing Antennae

Continued from Page 18

vertical part, and then along the horizontal part, the total length being not more than 150 feet. For sharp tuning, and especially with certain types of sets, it may be necessary to have a shorter antenna—say 25 feet high measured from the ground, with the horizontal part 25 feet long, making a possible length of say 50 feet.

When we speak of measurement from the ground, we do not mean measured from the outside ground-rod, but measured from the ground within the house. It is desirable to have the lead-in wire as short as possible in order to obtain the best results. Louder signals will be obtained the higher and longer the antenna. Satis-

Old Dutch

"Always on the spot"

Contains no Lye or Acid

Won't scratch

Chases Dirt

Saves Work

Saves Time

Saves Money

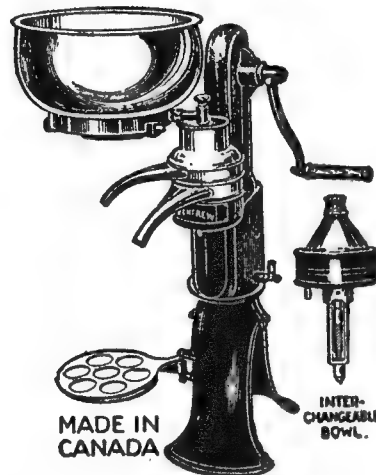
The fine, soft flaky particles do better work and do it more easily.

MADE IN CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

Renfrew

Cream Separator



As a money maker for the owner, the Renfrew stands first in the field.

Put it to work alongside any other Separator and it's easy to see why it's better—why it skims closer, works easier, lasts longer.

Has exclusive features that have made it the most popular separator on the market. Its patented curved wings in the bowl, its interchangeable capacity, the ease with which it is filled and operated are worth knowing more about.

The Renfrew's close skimming is unsurpassed, and is proven by Government Dairy School tests. In addition you get firmer, better butter, owing to the Renfrew's exclusive wide open bowl with curved wings. and that better butter brings you the top price.

ASK OUR LOCAL AGENT OR WRITE NEAREST BRANCH FOR FULLER INFORMATION

Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon
Calgary Edmonton

factory reception may be obtained, as previously stated, with an antenna 25 feet high and 25 feet long; and while

this will give greater selectivity to your set, the signals will not be quite as strong.

PAN-A-CE-A

takes care of the
little-chick ailments

INDIGESTION—Diarrhea—Leg Weakness—Gapes.

It will pay you to look well to the digestion of your flock right from the start.

Indigestion is responsible for most of the bowel troubles.

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Nux Vomica; that promotes digestion—calls into healthy action every little chick organ.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Quassia, which creates a healthy appetite.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Iron to enrich the blood, essential to little chick growth.

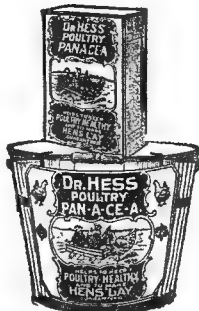
Pan-a-ce-a regulates the bowels—keeps the chick's system free from poisonous waste materials.

No indigestion, no diarrhea, no leg weakness, no gapes, where Pan-a-ce-a is used.

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



Latex-treated Web Cords Give More Mileage

DOMINION Royal Cord Tires are the *only* Canadian tires made by the new latex-treated web cord process.

The perfectly flat, even web of pure rubber treated cords cannot heat up. No cross-threads—no destructive friction. That means more mileage.

This process tells the story of Dominion Tire leadership throughout Canada.



Dominion Tires
are GOOD tires



2025

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By WILLIAM MACHARG AND EDWIN BALMER

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened So Far

Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, was murdered while driving in his own car with an unknown man who made his escape before Warden's death was discovered. Just previous to this Warden had intimated to his wife that he was expecting a call from a young man who he might feel called upon to help, as he had been deeply wronged by some of his (Warden's) friends.

Bob Connery, special conductor for the Coast Division, received an order from his chief, H. R. Jarvis, to take charge of No. 5, the Eastern Express, running out of Seattle, to run it an hour late, and to obey any orders that might be given to him by a man who carried a note from Jarvis. Connery found among his passengers an elderly man, Dorne; his daughter, Harriet, and his secretary, Avery. Dorne carried a card from Jarvis. There was a young man, Eaton, whom Connery at first mistook for the important personage for whom the train was being held. Harriet Dorne, for some reason or other, displayed a very evident interest in Eaton, and so managed it that she was introduced to him. During the night the train became snowbound. Eaton took a wire addressed to Lawrence Hillward, written in code, telling him that he was being followed, and to leave the train. In the morning Connery found that Dorne had been dealt a heavy blow on his head while asleep in his berth—sometime between midnight and five o'clock in the morning, was the opinion of a doctor on the train. During the enquiry following it developed that Dorne was in reality Basil Santoine, a blind lawyer, who had won national fame because of the great strength of his personality and mind. He had figured in many trials concerning the affairs of powerful men. Suspicion fastened on Eaton.

CHAPTER IX

Questions

CONNERY pulled aside the curtain of the washroom at the end of the Santoine car—the end furthest from the drawing-room where Santoine lay.

"Step in here, sir," he directed. "Sit down, if you want. We're far enough from the drawing-room not to disturb Mr. Santoine."

Eaton, seating himself in the corner of the leather seat built against two walls of the room, and looking up, saw that Avery had come into the room with them. The girl followed. With her entrance into the room came to him—not any sound from her or anything which he could describe to himself as either audible or visual—but a strange sensation which exhausted his breath and stopped his pulse for a beat. To be accused—even to be suspected—of the crime against Santoine was to have attention brought to him which—with his unsatisfactory account of himself—threatened ugly complications. Yet, at this moment of realization, that did not fill his mind. Whether his long dwelling close to death had numbed him to his own danger, however much more immediate it had become, he could not know; probably he had prepared himself so thoroughly, had insured himself so to expect arrest and imminent destruction, that now his finding himself confronted with accusers in itself failed to stir new sensation; but till this day, he had never imagined or been able to prepare himself for accusation before one like Harriet Santoine; so, for a moment, thought solely of himself was a subcurrent. Of his conscious feelings, the terror that she would be brought to believe with the others that he had struck the blow against her father was the most poignant.

Harriet Santoine was not looking at him; but as she stood by the door, she was gazing intently at Avery; and she spoke first:

"I don't believe it, Don!"

Eaton felt the warm blood flooding his face and his heart throb with gratitude toward her.

"You don't believe it because you don't understand yet, dear," Avery declared. "We are going to make you believe it by proving to you it is true."

Avery pulled forward one of the leather chairs for her to seat herself and set another for himself facing Eaton. Eaton, gazing across steadily at Avery, was chilled and terrified as he now fully realized for the first time the element which Avery's presence added. What the relations were between Harriet Santoine and Avery he did not know, but clearly they were very close; and it was equally clear that

Avery had noticed and disliked the growing friendship between her and Eaton. Eaton sensed now with a certainty that left no doubt in his own mind that as he himself had realized only a moment before that his strongest feeling was the desire to clear himself before Harriet Santoine, so Avery now was realizing that—since some one on the train had certainly made the attack on Santoine—he hoped he could prove before her that that person was Eaton. "Why did you ring the bell in Mr. Santoine's berth?" Avery directed the attack upon him suddenly.

"To call help," Eaton answered. Question and answer, Eaton realized, had made some effect upon Harriet Santoine, as he did not doubt Avery intended they should; yet he could not look toward her to learn exactly what this effect was but kept his eyes on Avery.

"You had known, then, that he needed help?"

"I knew it—saw it then, of course."

"When?"

"When I found him."

"Found him."

"Yes."

"When was that?"

"When I went forward to look for the conductor to ask him about taking a walk on the roof of the cars."

"You found him then—that way, the way he was?"

"That way? Yes."

"How?" Eaton iterated.

"Yes; how, Mr. Eaton, or Hillward, or whatever your name is? How did you find him? The curtains were open, perhaps; you saw him as you went by, eh?"

Eaton shook his head. "No; the curtains weren't open; they were closed."

"Then why did you look in?"

"I saw his hand in the aisle."

"Go on."

"When I came back it didn't look right to me; its position had not been changed at all, and it hadn't looked right to me before. So I stopped and touched it, and I found that it was cold."

"Then you looked into the berth?"

"Yes."

"And having looked in and seen Mr. Santoine injured and lying as he was, you did not call any one, you did not bring help—you merely leaned across him and pushed the bell and went on quickly out of the car before any one could see you?"

"Yes; but I waited on the platform of the next car to see that help did come; and the conductor passed me, and I knew that he and the porter must find Mr. Santoine as they did."

"Do you expect us to believe that very peculiar action of yours was the act of an innocent man?"

"If I had been guilty of the attack on Mr. Santoine, I'd not have stopped or looked into the berth at all."

"If you are innocent, you had, of course, some reason for acting as you did. Will you explain what it was?"

"No—I cannot explain."

With a look almost of triumph Avery turned to Harriet Santoine, and Eaton felt his flesh grow warm with gratitude again as he saw her meet Avery's look with no appearance of being convinced.

"Mr. Eaton spoke to me about that," she said quietly.

"You mean he told you he was the one who rang the bell?"

"No; he told me we must not attach too much importance to the ringing of the bell in enquiring into the attack on father."

Avery smiled grimly. "He did, did he? Don't you see that that only shows more surely that he did not want the ringing of the bell investigated because it would lead us to himself? He did not happen to tell you, did he, that the kind and size of socks he wears and carries in his travelling-bag are very nearly the same as the black sock in which the bar was wrapped with which your father was struck?"

"It was you, then, who took the sock from my bag?" Eaton demanded.

"It was the conductor, and I can assure you, Mr. Eaton-Hillward, that

we are preserving it very carefully along with the one which was found in the snow."

"But the socks were not exactly the same, were they?" Harriet Santoine asked.

Avery made a vexed gesture, and turned to Connery. "Tell her the rest of it," he directed.

Connery, who had remained standing back of the two chairs moved slightly forward. His responsibility in connection with the crime that had been carried out on his train had weighed heavily on the conductor; he was worn and nervous.

"Where shall I begin?" he asked of Avery; he was looking not at the girl but at Eaton.

"At the beginning," Avery directed.

"Mr. Eaton, when you came to this train, the gateman at Seattle called my attention to you," Connery began. "I didn't attach enough importance, I see now, to what he said; I ought to have watched you closer and from the first. Old Sammy has recognized men with criminal records time and time again. He's got seven rewards out of it."

Eaton felt his pulses close with a shock. "He recognized me?" he asked quietly.

"No, he didn't; he couldn't place you," Connery granted. "He couldn't tell whether you were somebody that was 'wanted' or some one well known—some one famous, maybe; but I ought to have kept my eye on you because of that, from the very start. Now this morning you claim a telegram meant for another man—a man named Hillward, on this train, who seems to be all right—that is, by his answers and his account of himself he seems to be exactly what he claims to be."

"Did he read the telegram to you?" Eaton asked. "It was in code. If it was meant for him, he ought to be able to read it."

"No, he didn't. Will you?" Eaton halted while he recalled the exact wording of the message. "No."

Connery also paused.

"Is this all you have against me?" Eaton asked.

"No, it's not. Mr. Avery's already told you the next thing, and you've admitted it. But we'd already been able by questioning the porter of this car and the ones in front and back of it to narrow down the time of the ringing of Mr. Santoine's bell not to quarter-hours but to minutes; and to find out that during those few minutes you were the only one who passed through the car. So there's no use of my going into that." Connery paused and looked to Avery and the girl. "You'll wait a minute, Mr. Avery; and you, Miss Santoine. I won't be long."

He left the washroom, and the sound of the closing of a door which came to Eaton a half-minute later told that he had gone out the front end of the car.

As the three sat waiting in the washroom, no one spoke. Eaton, looking past Avery, gazed out the window at the bank of snow. Eaton understood fully that the manner in which the evidence against him was being presented to him was not with any expectation that he could defend himself; Avery and Connery were obviously too certain of their conclusion for that; rather, as it was being given thus under Avery's direction, it was for the effect upon Harriet Santoine and to convince her fully. But Eaton had understood this from the first. It was for this reason he had not attempted to deny having rung Santoine's bell, realizing that if he denied it and it afterwards was proved, he would appear in a worse light than by his inability to account for or assign a reason for his act. And he had proved right in this; for the girl had not been convinced. So now he comprehended that something far more convincing and more important was to come; but what that could be, he could not guess.

As he glanced at her, he saw her sitting with hands clasped in her lap, pale and merely waiting. Avery, as though impatient, had got up and gone to the door, where he could look out into the passage. From time to time people had passed through the car, but no one had stopped at the washroom door or looked in; the voices in the

washroom had not been raised, and even if what was going on there could have attracted momentary attention, the instructions to pass quickly through the car would have prevented any one from stopping to gratify his curiosity. Eaton's heart-beat quickened as, listening, he heard the car door open and close again and footsteps, coming to them along the aisle, which he recognized as those of Conductor Connery and someone else with him.

Avery returned to his seat, as the conductor appeared in the door of the washroom followed by the Englishman from Eaton's car, Henry Standish. Connery carried the sheet on which he had written the questions he had asked Eaton, and Eaton's answers.

"What name were you using, Mr. Eaton, when you came from Asia to



Full Ford Protection demands oil distribution

The Ford lubricating system is a splash system.

No suitable oil will be more thoroughly distributed to all parts of your Ford engine than Mobiloil "E."

No oil of different character can so perfectly get in between and prevent rubbing or friction of the many moving parts. No oil can more than thoroughly protect your engine against wear.

For as it splashes, Mobiloil "E" atomizes into a spray which assures a thorough coverage of oil which clings with unusual tenacity to every moving surface. It stays longer on the

Ford frictional surfaces. And this means the greatest possible protection—for pistons, piston pins, piston rings, cylinder walls, bearings.

Mobiloil "E" dissipates frictional heat so effectively that an overheated Ford engine is rare when this oil is used.

The use of Mobiloil "E" will prolong to the utmost the long life and power that were put into your Ford engine by the Ford Motor Company.

TRACTOR LUBRICATION

The correct engine lubricant for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at our stations and dealers.



The sign to full Ford protection.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloil in Canada
MANUFACTURED BY
VACUUM OIL COMPANY

What 'Orange Pekoe' Means

Many buyers of tea have come to ask for 'Orange Pekoe' believing that it signifies fine quality. This is not, however, necessarily the case. In the trade 'Orange Pekoe' is only a name given to the first leaf below the bud or tip on any Indian or Ceylon tea bush. An 'Orange Pekoe' leaf grown at a high elevation usually possesses a very fine flavour. If, however, the plant is grown at a low elevation, it may still be 'Orange Pekoe' but also be of very poor quality. The consumer's only safeguard is to buy a tea of recognized goodness. High grown 'Orange Pekoes' comprise a large part of every blend of "SALADA" and give to "SALADA" its unequalled flavour.

"SALADA"

the United States?" the conductor demanded.

Eaton reflected. "My own," he said. "Philip D. Eaton."

Connery brought the paper nearer to the light of the window, running his finger down it till he found the note he wanted. "When I asked this afternoon where you came from in Asia, Mr. Eaton, you answered me something like this: You said you could give me no address abroad; you had been travelling most of the time; you could not be placed by enquiring at any city or hotel; you came to Seattle by the Asiatic steamer and took this train. That was your reply, was it not?"

"Yes," Eaton answered. "The 'Asiatic steamer'—the Tamba Maru that was, Mr. Eaton."

Eaton looked up quickly and was about to speak; but from Connery his gaze shifted swiftly to the Englishman, and checking himself, he said nothing.

"Mr. Standish,"—Connery faced the Englishman—"you came from Yokohama to Seattle on the Tamba Maru, didn't you?"

"I did, yes."

"Do you remember this Mr. Eaton among the passengers?"

"No."

"Do you know he was not among the passengers?"

"Yes, I do."

"How do you know?"

The Englishman took a folded paper from his pocket, opened it and handed it to the conductor. Connery, taking it, held it out to Eaton.

"Here, Mr. Eaton," he said, "is the printed passenger-list of the people aboard the Tamba Maru prepared after

leaving Yokohama for distribution among the passengers. It's unquestionably correct. Will you point out your name on it?"

Eaton made no move to take the paper; and after holding it long enough to give him full opportunity, Connery handed it back to the Englishman.

"That's all, Mr. Standish," he said. Eaton sat silent as the Englishman, after staring curiously around at them with his bulging, interested eyes, left the washroom.

"Now, Mr. Eaton," Connery said, as the sound of Standish's steps became inaudible, "either you were not on the Tamba Maru or you were on it under some other name than Eaton. Which was it?"

"I never said I was on the Tamba Maru," Eaton returned steadily. "I said I came from Asia by steamer. You yourself supplied the name Tamba Maru."

"In case of questioning like that, Mr. Eaton, it makes no difference whether you said it or I supplied it in your hearing. If you didn't correct me, it was because you wanted me to get a wrong impression about you. You can take notice that the only definite fact about you put down on this paper has proved to be incorrect. You weren't on the Tamba Maru, were you?"

"No, I was not."

"Why didn't you say so while Mr. Standish was here?"

"I didn't know how far you had taken him into your confidence in this matter."

"You did come from Asia, though, as your railroad ticket seemed to show?"

"Yes."

"From where?"

Eaton did not answer.

"From Yokohama?"

"The last port we stopped at before sailing for Seattle was Yokohama—yes."

Connery reflected. "You had been in Seattle, then, at least five days; for the last steamer you could have come on docked five days before the Tamba Maru."

"You assume that; I do not tell you so."

"I assume it because it must be so. You'd been in Seattle—or at least you had been in America—for not less than five days. In fact, Mr. Eaton, you had been on this side of the water for as many as eleven days, had you not?"

"Eleven days?" Eaton repeated.

"Yes; for it was just eleven days before this train left Seattle that you came to the house of Mr. Gabriel Warden and waited there for him till he was brought home dead!"

Eaton, sitting forward a little, looked up at the conductor; his glance caught Avery's an instant; he gazed then to Harriet Santoine. At the charge, she had started; but Avery had not. The identification, therefore, was Connery's, or had been agreed upon by Connery and Avery between them; suggestion of it had not come from the Santoinés. And Connery had made the charge without being certain of it; he was watching the effect, Eaton now realized, to see if what he had accused was correct.

"What do you mean by that?" Eaton returned.

"What I said. You came to see Gabriel Warden in Seattle eleven days ago," Connery reasserted. "You are the man who waited in his house that night and whom everyone has been looking for since!"

"Well?" enquired Eaton.

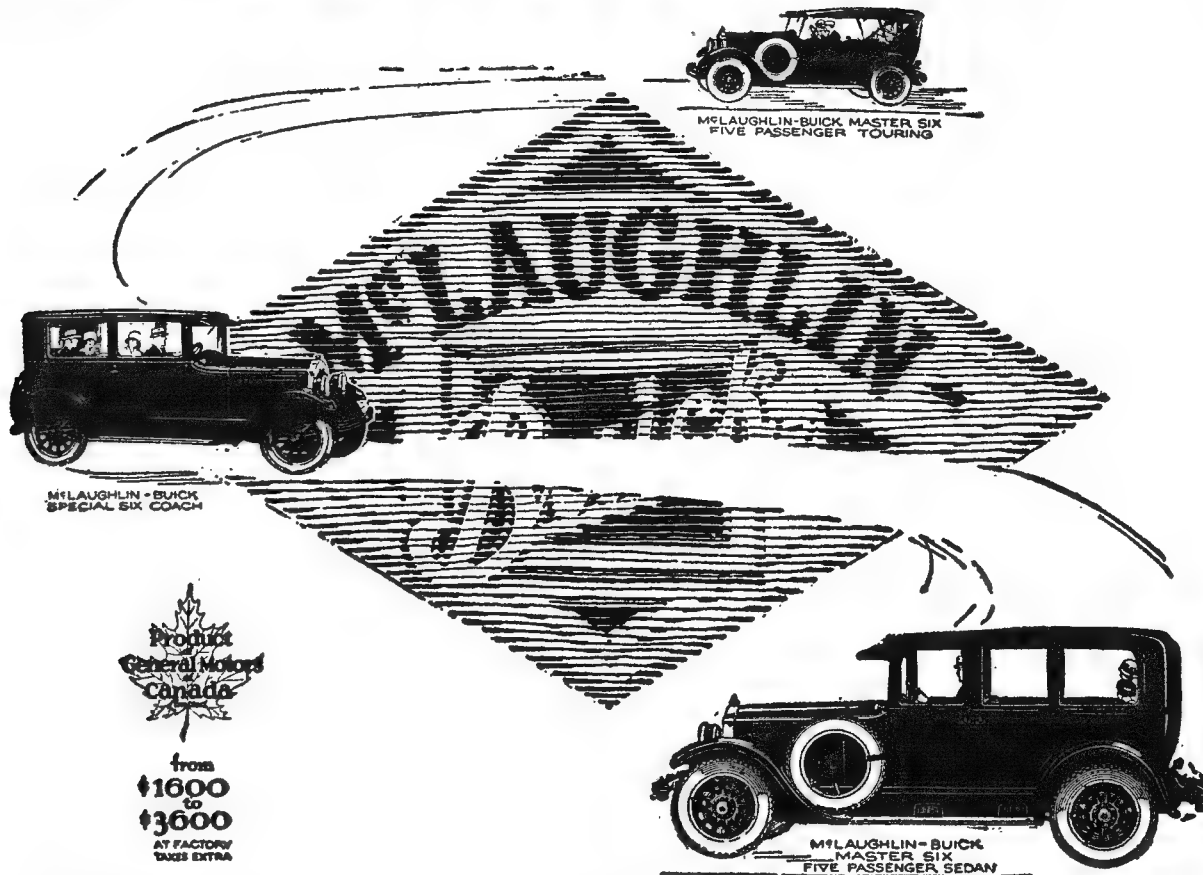
"Isn't that so?" Connery demanded. "Or do you want to deny that too and have it proved on you later?"

Again for a moment Eaton sat silent. "No," he decided, "I do not deny that."

"Then you are the man who was at Warden's the night he was murdered?"

"Yes," said Eaton, "I was there that evening. I was the one who came there by appointment and waited till after Mr. Warden was brought home dead."

"So you admit that?" Connery gloated; but he could not keep from Eaton a sense that, by Eaton's admission of the fact, Connery had been disappointed. Avery, too, plainly had expected Eaton to deny it; the identifi-



The range of McLaughlin-Buick models and prices enables anyone to enjoy the great pleasure of McLaughlin-Buick ownership

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED

SUBSIDIARY OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

Branches in Leading Cities OSHAWA - CANADA Dealers Everywhere

cation of Eaton with the man who had waited at Warden's was less a triumph to Avery, now that it was confessed. Indeed, Eaton's heart leaped with quick gratitude as he now met Harriet Santoine's eyes and as he heard her turning it into a fact in his favor.

"All you have brought against Mr. Eaton is that he has been indefinite in his replies to your questions or has refused answers; isn't that all, Don?" she said. "So if Mr. Eaton is the one who had the appointment with Mr. Warden that night, does not that explain his silence?"

"Explain it?" Avery demanded. "How?"

"We have Mr. Warden's word that Mr. Eaton came that night because he was in trouble—he had been outrageously wronged, Don. He was in danger. Because of that danger, undoubtedly, he has not made himself known since. May not that be the only reason he has avoided answering your questions now?"

"No!" Avery jerked out shortly.

Eaton's heart, from pulsating fast with Harriet Santoine's attempt at his defence, now constricted with a sudden increase of his terror and anxiety.

"All right, Mr. Eaton!" Connery now returned to his charge. "You are that man. So besides whatever else that means, you'd been in Seattle eleven days and yet you were the last person to get aboard this train, which left a full hour after its usual starting time. Who were you waiting to see get on the train before you yourself took it?"

Eaton wet his lips. To what was Connery working up? The probability, now rapidly becoming certainty, that in addition to the recognition of him as the man who had waited at Warden's—which fact anyone at any time might have charged—Connery knew something else which the conductor could not have been expected to know—this dismayed Eaton the more by its indefiniteness. And he saw, as his gaze shifted to Avery, that Avery knew this thing also. All that had gone before had been only preliminary, then; they had been leading up step by step to the circumstances which had finally condemned him in their eyes and was to condemn him in the eyes of Harriet Santoine.

She, he saw, had also sensed the feeling that something else more definite and conclusive was coming. She had paled after the flush in which she had spoken in Eaton's defense, and her hands in her lap were clenched so tightly that the knuckles showed only as spots of white.

Eaton controlled himself to keep his voice steady.

"What do you mean by that question?" he asked.

"I mean that—however innocent or guilty may be the chance of your being at Mr. Warden's the night he was killed—you'll have a hard time proving that you did not wait and watch and take this train because Basil Santoine had taken it; and that you were not following him. Do you deny it?"

Eaton was silent.

"You asked the Pullman conductor for a section three after hearing him assign Mr. Santoine to section three in this car. Do you deny that you did this so as not to be put in the same car with him?"

Eaton, in his uncertainty, still said nothing. Connery, bringing the paper in his hand nearer to the window again, glanced down once more at the statement Eaton had made. "I asked you who you knew in Chicago," he said, "and you answered 'No one.' That was your reply, was it not?"

"Yes."

"You still make the same statement?"

"Yes."

"You know no one in Chicago?"

"No one," Eaton repeated.

"And certainly no one there knows you well enough to follow your movements in relation to Mr. Santoine. That's a necessary assumption from the fact that you know no one at all there."

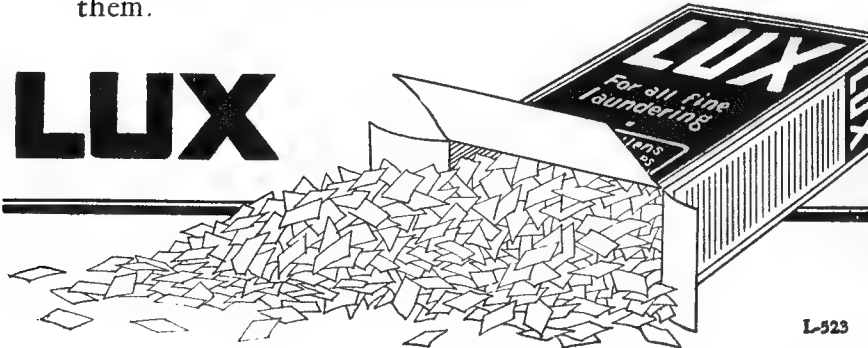
The conductor pulled a telegram from his pocket and handed it to Avery, who, evidently having already seen it, passed



Lux for everything you wash yourself

Washing your most precious possessions with Lux is just as easy as washing your hands. The filmy Lux particles melt instantly into a rich foam of almost magic cleansing power, yet gentle to the frailest fabric.

For all dainty things that have to be washed often—as well as all valuable things that have to be washed seldom and with the greatest care—rely on Lux. Remember, it won't shrink woollens, nor will it harm a single silken thread. And Lux is just as mild on your hands as the finest toilet soap—in fact it benefits them.



Toss Lux into very hot water and whip into lather.



Add cold water until easily bearable to the hands.



Dip repeatedly in this pure, rich lather. Do not rub.



Rinse in fresh, lukewarm water. Squeeze water gently out, without wringing.

it on to Harriet Santoine. She took it, staring at it mechanically and vacantly; then suddenly she shivered, and the yellow paper which she had read slipped from her hand and fluttered to the floor. Connery stooped and picked it up and handed it toward Eaton.

"This is yours," he said.

Eaton had sensed already what the nature of the message must be, though as the conductor held it out to him he could read only his name at the top of the sheet and did not know yet what the actual wording was below. Acceptance of it must mean arrest, indictment for the crime against Basil Santoine; and that, whether or not he later was acquitted, must destroy him; but denial of the message now would be hopeless.

"It is yours, isn't it?" Connery urged.

"Yes; it's mine," Eaton admitted; and to make his acceptance definite, he took the paper from Connery. As he looked dully down at it, he read:

He is on your train under the name of Dorne.

The message was not signed.

Connery touched him on the shoulder. "Come with me, Mr. Eaton."

Eaton got up slowly and mechanically and followed the conductor. At the

door he halted and looked back; Harriet Santoine was not looking; her face was covered with her hands; Eaton hesitated; then he went on. Connery threw open the door of the compartment next to the washroom and corresponding to the drawing-room at the other end of the car, but smaller.

"You'll do well enough in here," He looked over Eaton deliberately. "Judging from your manner, I suppose there's not much use expecting you to answer anything more about yourself—either in relation to the Warden murder or this?"

"No," said Eaton, "there is not."

"You prefer to make us find out anything more?"

Eaton made no answer.

"All right," Connery concluded. "But if you change your mind for the better, or if you want anything bad enough to send for me, ring for the porter and he'll get me."

He closed the door upon Eaton and locked it. As Eaton stood staring at the floor, he could hear through the metal partition of the washroom the nervous, almost hysterical weeping of an overstrained girl. The thing was done; in so far as the authorities on the train were concerned, and it was known

that he was the man who had had the appointment with Gabriel Warden and had disappeared; and in so far as the train officials could act, he was accused and confined for the attack upon Basil Santoine. But besides being overwhelmed with the horror of this position, the manner in which he had been accused had roused him to helpless anger, to rage at his accusers which still increased as he heard the sounds on the other side of the partition where Avery was now trying to silence Harriet Santoine and lead her away.

Why had Avery gone at his accusation of him in that way? Connery had had the telegram in his pocket from the start of the questioning in the washroom; Avery had seen and read it; they could have condemned him with whomever they wished, merely by showing it. Why, then, had Avery chosen to drag this girl—strained and upset already by the attack upon her father and with long hours of nursing ahead of her before expert help could be got—step by step through their accusation of him? Eaton saw that—whatever Harriet Santoine's casual interest in himself might be—this showed at least that Avery's relation to her was not so completely accepted by her and so definite

as appeared on the surface, since Avery thought it necessary to convince her rather than merely tell her. And what sent the blood hot and throbbing into Eaton's temples was the cruelty of Avery's action.

So Avery was that kind of man! The kind that, when an end is to be attained, is ready, to ignore as though unimportant the human side of things. Concurrently with these thoughts—as always with all his thoughts—was running the memory of his own experience—that experience of which Eaton had not spoken and of which he had avoided speaking at any cost; and as he questioned now whether Avery might be one of those men who to gain an end they deem necessary are ready to disregard humanity—to inflict suffering, wrong, injustice—he realized that he was beginning to hate Avery for himself, for what he was, aside from the accusation he brought.

No sounds came to him now from the washroom—the girl must have controlled herself; footsteps passing the door of his compartment told him then that the two had gone out into the open car.

(To be continued next week.)

Himself---Plus

Continued from Page 5

twice a year the company's auditor went over the affairs of the office with Dick. For Hetterbury, the office was no more than a place where he made his headquarters. He usually examined the sample curtains that were displayed on the brass rods, to see that they were not too soiled to display, but that was about all. On his trip this time he had a heart-to-heart talk with the two salesmen.

"So there it is," he said at the end

of the talk. If the styles are not what New York buyers want, find out what they do want and we will make them up. Something is wrong. Our business has increased 48 per cent., month against month, this year, through the country, and you fellows in New York have just barely scraped a 2 per cent. increase."

"We've sold a lot of curtains," said one of the salesmen.

"Right!" admitted Hetterbury. "But you have not sold 48 per cent. more than you did last year. Just think it over."

Hetterbury was a man who seldom showed annoyance, but it was evident that he was not satisfied with the New York business. It was not the most auspicious moment for Dick to take up the matter of salary again, but Dick did take it up, just before Hetterbury left.

"No! Nothing to be done about it,

Mallon!" said Hetterbury, positively. "You heard what I said to those men. This office is holding its own, but that is all it is doing. I'm not going to fire anyone—you nor them—but the expenses of this office are now all its income warrants. I don't see why you pester me about this; you are a young man, you're getting a good salary, you are not married. Are you?"

"No," said Dick.

"Well, then!" said Hetterbury, as if that settled it.

That evening was one of the few torrid evenings of the summer, New York sweltering under a hot wave, and Dick felt cross and irritable. After dinner he lighted a cigar and walked to Central Park. Everyone seemed to have come out, seeking a breath of fresh air, and the benches were filled. Dick walked slowly uptown, following the West Drive. He was tired and disheartened and hated the men and women who crowded the benches. He turned off along a side path and came to where an electric light made a halo of light on the grass beneath the trees in which it was half hidden. On the grass in the halo, with his back against a tree, sat a tramp. His beard showed a two day's growth. He was shabby but not dirty, and he was muttering to himself. Dick half paused as he turned his head to look at the tramp.

"I'm a bum, ain't I?" said the tramp. "Wives done it."

"What?" said Dick. "What did you say?"

"I said wives, young feller. Wives done it, that's what I said. You take an example from me. Wives done it!"

Dick looked at the tramp more carefully. Somehow what the tramp had said was a relief. All afternoon, and ever since dinner in particular, he had felt a restless desire to find Minnie May. He wanted Minnie May. He wanted to be on the Riverside Drive with Minnie May and not here in Central Park.

"Wives, that's what I said, young feller," repeated the tramp. "You're a young feller, ain't you, and I'm a boozy old bum, restin' here under this tree until a cop chases me, but I can tell you something, young feller, I can do you some good."

He waited a moment, scratching his beard with his fingers. He took a piece of bread from his pocket and broke off a bit and put it in his mouth.

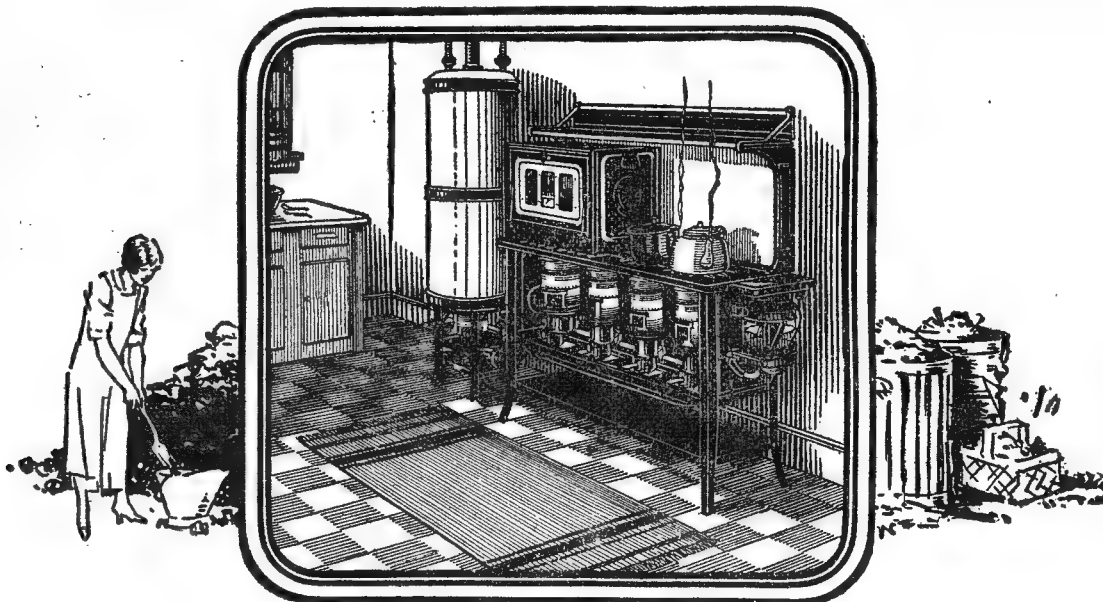
"I'm a failure, ain't I, young feller?" he said. "I'm a real failure, so you done right to come to me if you want to know how to be a success."

"Queer old guy," thought Dick, "He's amusing."

"That's the right idea, young feller," the tramp continued. "You don't want to go to a Success to find out how to succeed. You ask one of them Successes how he done it and he says, 'work!' That's what he says. 'Work an' be honest!' Pshaw! if everybody that worked and was honest was a success there wouldn't be enough failures to be horrible examples to the young, like I am. You want to come to a failure if you want to be a success."

He changed his position a little, threw his hat on the grass with a gesture expressing his disgust for the platitudes of success.

"Cos why?" he demanded. "Cos a man that succeeds don't know why he succeeds, and a failure does know why he failed. That's right, young feller! You take two men as builds dams on two branches of a creek, and one feller's dam goes out in a freshet and the other feller's stands up. You ask the successful dammer and he'll say 'I worked hard, and I built my dam honest and she stood.' Why, you knew that already, young feller. He ain't told you anything. You go to the failure dam builder and you ask him why his dam busted. 'Didn't go to rock bottom,' he says: 'used too much soft timber. The wizzle bugs bored holes in it, and the woozle beasts gnawed it, and the hydro-heaves got under it and lifted the whole thing off its base and tilted it over. If you build a dam on this creek you've got to go to rock bottom, and use timber the wizzle bugs won't bore, and guard against woozle beasts and hydro-



Drives out Drudgery

Heavy coal scuttles; dirty ash cans; sooty pots and pans—why have you put up with them so long?

For years Perfection Oil stoves have been relieving millions of women of these discomforts of country house-keeping by their clean, dependable service. And now these stoves have "grown up" into full-fledged kitchen ranges—not only ample in size and capacity to do all the cooking in your home, but to do it as quickly and easily as a gas stove.

This is not a dream, but a reality—for the invention of more powerful burners now enables Perfection Ranges to cook as fast as gas. This gives country homes as fine a stove as any home can have.

Let a Perfection Range make your cooking hours more pleasant, and give you more freedom for other things. See them at your dealer's.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY LIMITED

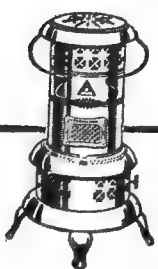
Montreal, P.Q. SARNIA - ONTARIO Winnipeg, Man.

Also makers of Puritan Oil Cook Stoves and Heaters.

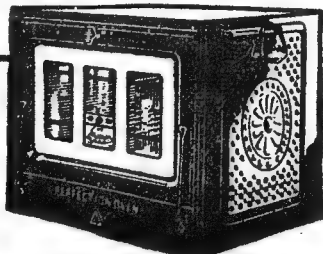
PERFECTION

Oil Cook Stoves and Ovens

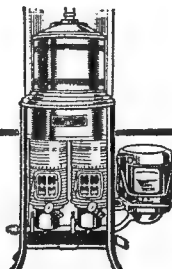
Styles, sizes and prices to suit every need.



For quick warmth wherever needed—the Perfection Oil Heater.



For abundant hot water without gas—the Perfection Kerosene Water Heater.



heaves.' Then you know something, young feller. Failures can tell you! They've been through. That's why I say wives done it."

"Wives?" Dick asked.

"Yes, wives," said the tramp. "Or, leastways, one wife. The one I didn't have. I had things too easy, young feller. I ought to have had more trouble in my life, and wives bring it. Yes, wives and children done for me—wives and children I didn't have."

Dick looked at the tramp gravely. "You are a most unusual bum," he thought. "Or are you? Do all tramps, when they have an opportunity, speak like this? Are they all philosophers? Why not? They are failures, and if what this fellow says is true—"

"Now, young feller," said the tramp, "you take my advice. You've got a girl you think a lot of, I'll warrant. You take my advice and start right in accumulatin' troubles by marryin' her. What you young fellers need is a load to keep you steady. What you need is a keel, so you can carry more sail. A big, lead keel, like them racing yachts. Them's the fellers that make speed, not them light-loaded, low-masted little fellers. Wives—that's what I needed. One wife, anyway."

The tramp might have said more, although he seemed to have come to a full stop, but a young man, nattily dressed and swinging a cane came around a turn of the path and stopped beside Dick.

"Ah! There you are, Garfield!" he exclaimed. "I'm late. Hope you did not get tired waiting for me."

"Not a bit, Bryce," said the tramp, jumping to his feet. "My young friend here happened along, and I've been trying out my lines on him while I waited. What do you think of them?" he asked, turning to Dick. "Would a real tramp talk like that? Did the stuff get over at all?"

"Why—you—you're Dave Garfield!" exclaimed Dick. "You took me in, Mr. Garfield. Yes, you took me in, and I read only the other day that you were doing this—loafing around the parks to study the real tramp—studying your make up and all that."

"Bryce," said the great actor, "I think we've got it. Just one or two little changes. There was one place where my young friend looked doubtful. Come, Bryce, we'll go over the lines together once or twice."

Dick, evidently no longer wanted, walked on. It was still early. As he walked he hastened his steps and at the first opening he left the park and walked toward Minnie May's. She was out, her mother said. She had walked over to the Drive alone, to see if it was cooler there.

Dick found her seated on the grass on one of the slopes. He saw her from the Drive and walked down to where she sat.

"Hello, Minnie May!" he said.

"Why, hello, Dick!" she exclaimed. "I was watching the boats. That one—"

"Yes, that's all right, Minnie May. Nice boat, Minnie May, but it wasn't boats I hunted you up for. Minnie May, I can't get along without you."

"Oh!" she said, and then, very softly, "I'm so glad you can't, Dick. I'm so glad!"

IV.

"Well, rent more space then," said Dick to Mr. Hetterbury, about six months later. "Get part of a loft in one of the new buildings up there on Fourth Avenue, where you pay for floor space and not for doo-dads and fancy work. I tell you, Mr. Hetterbury this is not a mere notion of mine—it is a case of must. I've got to earn more money. I'm married. I have a wife to support. If you say this New York office can't afford me a raise unless it shows more profits, I say I've either got to make it earn more or I've got to get out of this job and get into one where I can earn more. I want you to put me in charge of the New York sales. Give me a chance, Mr. Hetterbury."

"The sales have always been handled from the Connecticut end," objected Hetterbury.

"Yes, and they have not increased

in two years," said Dick. "Now I've dug into this thing. When a man's married he has to keep awake and I've talked to our men and to the big retailers. They're crazy about my idea. If we carry a good assortment of our curtains here in New York the retailer can have a few pairs of each number to sell from. When he makes a sale he can phone me and I can get two pair or ten pair to him in half-an-hour. Now, what difference will that make? There is Brown-Sterling. Carries four of our numbers and has to stock a gross of each. That's all he wants. He thinks he has enough invested in our goods. If I carry a stock here I can put twenty of our styles in his show-rooms, sell him half-a-dozen of each to supply the 'take-it-home' trade, and get one pair or a dozen pairs to him in half-an-hour when he sells a 'deliver it' order. Instead of

having four chances of selling our goods we will have twenty chances. We carry his stock for him; that's what it amounts to."

"Whose idea is this?" asked Hetterbury.

"Well, it's my wife's idea," said Dick defiantly. "It is the way they sell metal beds and mattresses and other things."

"I might try it," said Hetterbury. "There would be no need to make any changes in the office managements. It could be handled from the factory."

"Not with me here," said Dick.

"Why not?"

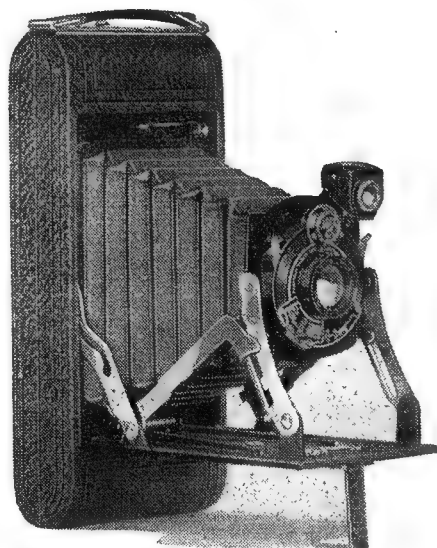
"I'm going to be hooked up with the selling end, one way or another, here or elsewhere," Dick said. "My wife—"

"She thought of that, too?"

"We talked it over," admitted Dick. "If the New York sales jump

50 per cent. it means another clerk or two. My work increases 10 per cent. I get a 10 per cent. raise in salary. That won't do me any good; I'm a married man; I've got to look out for the future of my wife—and my children, if I have any. There'll be education for them. My wife wants an education fund started right now. She wants a rainy-day fund. She says we ought to be earning enough more than we spend to let me buy into a business by the time I'm forty—forty-five, anyway. I want to be hooked up with the sales, so that any big jump in sales will go to my credit. I want to be put in full charge of this office, selling end and all. Make me responsible for results, Mr. Hetterbury, and let me see what I can do. I'll make good. I've got to. I'm a married man."

Hetterbury did not agree at once. He had to have time to talk it over



No. 1^A Pocket Kodak Series II

With four-speed Diomatic
shutter and Kodak Anastigmat lens *f*.7.7

\$26.90

For the kind of pictures you like

PROPER EXPOSURE puts detail in a picture. With this camera proper exposure is easy. A sliding scale picks the stop or speed that suits the light. The Diomatic shutter works at 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100—precisely.

Kodak Anastigmat negatives are sharp, which means sharp prints and enlargements.

And convenience! Open the bed and the front springs to picture position. A fingertip turn of the lens sets the focus.

You'll enjoy using this camera. And its pictures, well-timed and well-defined, are the kind of pictures you like.

All Kodaks are Autographic



Made with a 1^A Pocket Kodak, Series II, and Kodak Portrait Attachment (78 cents). Actual 1^A size (2 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches).

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto

with the head office, and the change was so radical the head office needed time to consider. The Business west and south was so good that what happened in New York was a minor matter at the moment.

"Dick," said Minnie May, "they'll never come to a decision. Why don't you go up to the factory and see Mr. Waldheim, himself? If he saw you he would know you could do what you say."

"That wouldn't make any difference," said Dick.

"Yes, it would! You don't believe in yourself enough, Dick. You've got to believe in yourself now. You have me and you must take care of me. I must be treated like a princess. Don't you think I am as good as any princess that ever lived, Dick?" Minnie May teased.

"All that and some!" said Dick.

He laughed, she was so chubbily unlike any princess ever pictured, so homey and so comfortable in every way. He returned from Connecticut with all he wished.

The plan of carrying stock was an immediate success. The two salesmen balked at first because it meant they would show no large initial sales as formerly—one gross of No. 5438, and so on—but as the re-orders began com-

ing in, covering practically every number made by the factory, they became enthusiastic supporters of Dick's plan. It was easier to sell a dealer a few sample curtains than to get him to buy a quantity. The New York sales jumped 40 per cent. the first season. At the beginning of the new year Dick received a good advance in salary.

"It won't do," he told Minnie May. "If I was single I might be glad to get it, but a married man has to look ahead. Hetterbury says the factory is running at capacity, but I don't call that any excuse for keeping a man down. It only takes bricks and mortar, and sewing-machines, and more hands to make more factory, and it is a business crime to let territory like New England and the Middle States turn in the miserable little business they are turning in now. I'm going up to see Waldheim and talk to him like a Dutch uncle. I've shown what I could do in New York, and I'm entitled to those territories. I've got to have them. We can't go on living in a cooped-up apartment after the baby is born, Min. Even if you and I don't deserve it the kid deserves fresh air."

The head office, which meant old Waldheim, himself, did not hesitate five minutes this time. To find a man who had made a success eager to take on dead territory was to go straight to Waldheim's heart.

"Business is what we are in business for, ain't it?" he said. "I take care of all the business you get, don't you mind! I rent more room should I not have time to build it. Hedderbury, you fix up this young man like he wants to be fixed up. Anything he wants he should have it, you understand?"

He was interrupted by the entrance of his wife. He turned Dick out of the office while he gave his wife the attention she demanded, and then called Dick in to meet her.

"My wife, Mr. Mallon," he said. "Look at the woman that gives her poor husband no rest! All right, Anna, what you want you could have. I don't forget yet how you worked a sewing-machine with your feet when we started the curtain business first. Mr. Mallon is married, Anna. From today he gets \$2,000 and commissions, the robber! Well, what would you have? When a man is married he ain't himself alone any more. He is himself and then something else again yet."

"Don't mind what he says, Mr. Mallon," said Mrs. Waldheim. "All the time he is knocking his poor wife like that. Where would you be, Jacob, if it hadn't been for your wife, tell me? When it comes to the success these men brag their heads off about, Mr. Mallon, it is like a tramp what I saw in a play at the theatre last night only was saying. He gave us right. Mr. Mallon, if Jacob won't. 'Wives done it,' he says."

"You're right, Mrs. Waldheim," said Dick, smiling. "I'm going out now to telegraph one of the little successes to one of the wives."

A Well-kept Home is Profitable

About many of our homes there is lacking something of the touch which gives beauty, without taking large time or expense. The barren front yard, with its scraggly native grass, stands out in harsh contrast to the pleasant lawn of the village home, and the price of making is returned many times over in the satisfaction that comes to the owner and his wife at having added to the home a value that cannot be computed in money. The labor expended to keep the yards and buildings looking neat and trim, while returning no immediate profit, is the most profitable of any expended upon the farm. It establishes one's position among his neighbors as a good or slack farmer; it goes a long way to fix his credit with his business associates, and it becomes a sort of outer coat to his whole scheme of life, for the man who has a well-kept home and surroundings generally lives up to it both in his business and private life.—Farm, Stock and Home.



**"Won't you
play with me?"**

THIS little girl is speaking to you from the store windows of Congoleum merchants throughout the Dominion. She represents the thousands of happy children who have gained their mothers' closer companionship through Congoleum Gold-Seal Art-Rugs. For with these rugs on their floors, mothers have more time for their children, more time for the things that every woman enjoys.

Spring cleaning and moving time offer a fine opportunity to change from old-fashioned, dust-collecting carpets to easily cleaned Congoleum Gold-Seal Rugs. They are far less expensive—will leave you money for other furnishings—and in addition offer a charming variety of beautiful patterns for every room.

No Sweeping or Beating

No wonder up-to-date Canadian housekeepers are using Congoleum Rugs all through the house. For all the cleaning a Congoleum Art-Rug ever needs is a quick going-over with a damp mop. How different from the tiresome sweeping and beating that woven floor-coverings demand! And how infinitely more sanitary is the smooth, waterproof Congoleum surface.

Lie Flat without fastening

Unlike many woven floor-coverings, Congoleum Art-Rugs are made in one piece. Another advantage: these rugs hug the floor; never curl at the edges, never wrinkle.

Low in Price—Big in Value

Value! That's the outstanding feature of Congoleum Gold-Seal Rugs. In quality, durability and in range of patterns they are the biggest money's worth in floor-coverings today.

Popular Rug Sizes—Money Saving Prices

9 x 3 feet	\$ 4.75	9 x 9 feet	\$13.85
9 x 4½ feet	7.00	9 x 10½ feet	16.15
9 x 6 feet	9.25	9 x 12 feet	18.50
9 x 7½ feet	11.55	9 x 13½ feet	20.80
		9 x 15 feet	\$23.10

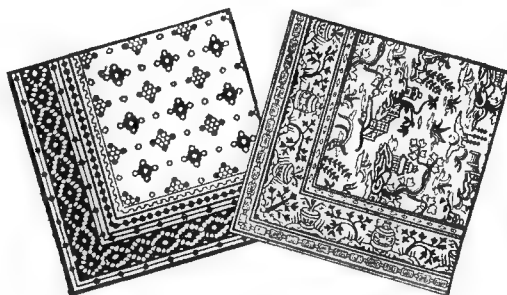
Congoleum By-the-Yard, 90c sq. yd.

The Gold-Seal Guarantee

Be sure to look for the Gold Seal. You will find it on the face of every genuine, guaranteed Congoleum Gold-Seal Art-Rug, and on every few yards of Congoleum By-the-Yard.

CONGOLEUM CANADA LIMITED
1270 St. Patrick Street, Montreal, Quebec

CONGOLEUM
GOLD-SEAL
ART-RUGS



Made in Canada—by Canadians—for Canadians



WOULDNT' it be splendid if we could do our work when the inspiration for doing it is upon us, and postpone the doing of it when for one or many reasons that spirit is lacking. But fortunately or unfortunately the majority of people have to go through a daily round of tasks with some fair measure of regularity.

Editors seem to have a notion that the only proper way to conduct a paper is to get it written and printed at regular intervals throughout the whole of the year and yet how much more pleasant it might be to get a paper out when all out-of-doors does not beckon so enticingly as it does these sunshiny spring days. If one reserved the spring and the best days of summer for holidaying, one could store up inspiration for the duller, darker seasons of the year as the bee does honey for the winter.

I suppose surroundings have strong influence on mood and the desire to get work done. There is one thing sure if I were choosing a spot where I could chat for a few minutes with the readers of this corner for this month it would be near, or at least in sight of a garden. For what else is there worth talking about these May days except gardens! And in what work can one take more joy than in gardening? I wouldn't attempt to touch the practical side of the subject for my visitors would know infinitely more about that than I.

Poets have such a wonderful way of taking experiences common to a great many people and putting them in lines which for their very beauty linger in our minds for many years. So we will chat about some of the things poets have said about gardens.

Kipling, in his group of *Just So Stories*, written for children, has one; *How the Camel Got His Hump*, and in the little poem contained in the story, he talks about the "cameelious hump—The hump that is black and blue!" that both children and grown-ups have when

We climb out of bed with a frouzly head
And a snarly yarly voice.
We shiver and scowl and we grunt and we growl.

Kipling agrees that there should be a corner for people who feel that way, and continues:

The cure for this ill is not to sit still,
Or frowst with a book by the fire;
But to take a large hoe and a shovel also,
And dig till you gently perspire.

And then you will find that the sun and the wind,
And the Djinn of the garden too,
Have lifted the hump—
The horrible hump—
The hump that is black and blue.

So a garden is a place where we can get rid of moods that worry and perplex us. Louise Driscoll who has written some very beautiful poems on gardens has one, *Gardens*:

You may bring your care to a garden,
You may bring your grief.
The garden knows the touch of frost
And the falling leaf.

The garden knows the beating wind,
And knows the bitter rain.
You may come to a garden
With your pain.

But when you come to a garden
You will always find
Something that you have carried
Is left behind.

For there is hope in the garden,
And every garden knows
There is time for the iris,
An hour for the rose.

The dark green gift of cedar
Is wise in comforting.
And the rested dead of winter
Arise and bloom in spring.

The wisdom of a garden
Is packed in the brown seed
That finds in the grave the color
And the perfume that it needs.

Yes, "there is hope in a garden."
Its joys are no less great because of
their very simplicity. Mary Howitt wrote:

Yes, in the poor man's garden grow
Far more than herbs and flowers—
Kind thoughts, contentment, peace of mind
And joy for weary hours.

There are many gardens that are no less real or beautiful because they live only in memory and because they are associated with past happy days and friends. Geraldine Thayer has a poem entitled, *The Old Garden*, which tells of one remembered by a city dweller:

Sometimes, when on a crowded city street,
My thoughts turn longingly
To a dear old-fashioned garden,
Quaint and sweet.

I do not need to close my eyes,
Quite plainly I can it see;
The locust trees, the flaming flowers,
Are fresh in memory.

The buzzing of the bees,
Above the clustered phlox,
And sheltered by the house,
The stately hollyhocks.

I tread again the winding walk,
With tufts of grass between the stones,
Where katy-dids and crickets
Made their summer homes.

Though many years have passed,
I know above the rose,
The humming bird is singing still,
A song of happiness as he goes.

There are many who find a spiritual strengthening as well as mental comfort from a garden. Dorothy Gurney has a beautiful little poem, entitled, *God's Garden*:

The Lord God planted a garden
In the first white days of the world,
And he set there an angel warden
In a garment of light unfurled.

So near to the peace of Heaven
The hawk might nest with the wren,
For there in the cool of the even
God walked with the first of men.

And I dream of these garden closes
With their glades and sun flecked sod,
And their lillies and bowers of roses
Were laid by the hand of God.

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth,
One is nearer God's heart in a garden,
Than anywhere else on earth.

The same sentiment is expressed in, *My Garden*, by Thomas Edward Brown:

A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
Rose plot,
Fringed pool
Ferned grot.

The veriest school of peace; and yet the
fool contends that God is naught—
Not God! In gardens when the eve is cool?
Nay but I have a sign:
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

The Countrywoman



10-Day Tube FREE

Mother! Be sure you get Pepsodent for your child's teeth

DO you want your child to have prettier teeth now, and better protection from tooth troubles in later life?

Mail the coupon then for a 10-day tube of Pepsodent, free. See what the world's leading dentists urge mothers to use as modern science's latest attainment in tooth care.



stances are injurious to enamel.

Film is the greatest enemy of tooth health. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. Germs breed in it. The acid that leads to early decay forms. Old type methods failed to com-

bat it. Men of science engaged themselves in discovering an effective combatant.

You will notice a film on your child's teeth. That's a frequent danger sign — an invitation for tooth troubles. The same stubborn film that you can feel by running your tongue across your own teeth. You must combat it. Ordinary dentifrices don't fight it successfully. Harsh, gritty sub-

Now in Pepsodent, two new combatants are embodied — combatants approved by highest dental authority. It curdles the film, then gently removes it. It keeps the teeth whiter, cleaner, more sparkling. It is the modern scientific method for better tooth protection. Insist upon it. Get a tube today. Mail the coupon.

FREE Mail this for 10-Day Tube to

Made in Canada
Pepsodent
CANADA
REG. IN

The New-Day Quality Dentifrice
THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, Dept. 783, 191 George St.,
Toronto, Can.

Send to

Name.....

Address

Only one tube to a family.

1749 Can.

"Worth \$100 to Me Relieved Eczema and Piles"

Mrs. Peter A. Palmer, Saltburn, Sask., writes:

"Dr. Chase's Ointment has completely relieved me of eczema and piles. I also used this Ointment for my baby, who broke out in eczema. A few applications were all that was necessary in her case. Dr. Chase's Ointment has been worth a hundred dollars to me,—before using it I had spent a great deal more than that in unsuccessful treatment from doctors. We have also used Dr. Chase's other medicines, the Nerve Food having restored my health after suffering from severe nerve trouble when a girl."



Dr. Chase's Ointment

60 cts. a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

MAKING POULTRY PAY

A farm woman tells how her business grew

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

WHAT Mrs. Thos. Wood, of Marquette, Man., has accomplished during the past few years is a sample of what might be done by any farm woman who cared to make the attempt to emulate this remarkable business which has grown to its present size from a very small beginning.

Now is the time if ever to help out on our western farms by taking a hold and starting some sideline venture, no matter how small the beginning. Not only will there be less time to worry over the condition of things, but we will be so busy that prosperity will stare us in the face before we know it, and we ourselves will be to thank for a share in it.

Mrs. Wood owns what is known far and wide as the "Crystal Spring Poultry Farm." She started her venture, which is an extensive selling of pure-bred eggs and pure-bred poultry in 1893, bringing to her new home when she was married, 11 Barred Rocks, with which she made her start. Enough eggs and poultry were raised to keep the house, with a little to sell besides. The following year six bronze turkeys were added, and from that time on the business grew steadily until in 1904 she had to her credit at the end of the year \$69 after all expenses were paid.

Financial Returns

Following are the records from Mrs. Wood's books from the year 1918. Expenditures include what was paid out for new blood, boxing and feed:

1918	
Total receipts	\$520.00
Expenditures	103.00
Net returns	\$417.00
1919	
Total receipts	\$465.70
Expenditures	108.13
Net returns	\$357.57
1920	
Total receipts	\$746.00
Expenditures	125.00
Net returns	\$621.00
1921	
Total receipts	\$789.51
Expenditures	130.00
Net returns	\$559.51
1922	
Total receipts	\$903.40
Expenditures	135.10
Net returns	\$768.30
1923	
Total receipts	\$718.10
Expenditures	102.03
Net returns	\$616.07

These receipts are for the eggs and poultry marketed, no account has been

kept of the eggs and poultry used for home consumption or eggs sold for groceries.

An enterprize of this kind naturally requires a great deal of time and attention, but the owner of this farm has had time to take a six weeks' holiday at least every summer, and, besides her work with poultry, takes a prominent part in social and club work.

Plan of Management

The farm is managed as follows: As soon as orders for eggs are received such orders are booked at once. The packing and boxing of the eggs are personally supervised by Mrs. Wood, who packs each egg by wrapping in two papers and placing same in boxes, which she has made in large quantities at a box factory. Special boxes lined with corrugated card-board are used for wrapping turkey and goose eggs. But one complaint has been made of broken eggs during the past years which is an excellent record.

Although the Crystal Spring Poultry Farm started with 11 Barred Rocks and a few bronze turkeys it has gradually enlarged until today White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns are kept as well as large Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

The poultry pick up a good share of their living as they have a large range, the turkeys particularly doing well. All turkeys, geese and ducks are wintered in open sheds making them very hardy. The flocks are culled once a year, and all birds off-color or with poor markings are fattened and sold at market, thus the flocks are kept up to the highest possible standard.

In a recent interview, Mrs. Wood states, "My motto is satisfied customers or money refunded." I attribute a large share of my success in marketing my produce to my extensive advertising in various farm papers. If you do not advertise your produce you cannot sell it to any great extent. It is true that a few local orders come in but the most of my orders come from a distance, and in all cases from people who have read my advertisements and either write or phone their orders. Most farm women make that mistake. They seem to be able to raise poultry but when it comes to marketing it they fail and they little realize that they simply must advertise.

A Place of Beauty

Mrs. Wood is not only a successful business woman, but she is a homemaker as well. Her home situated on the prairie has been beautified with trees and shrubs, while annuals and perennials of all descriptions have been planted and carefully tended, making a

C o n t i n u e d o n P a g e 41

NEWS ABOUT EXCELSIOR

Achievements of members—News about
Club work for 1925

THE Excelsior Club is made up of members who want to achieve something worth-while on the farm or in the home. The letters printed below illustrate what some of the girls and boys did last year and how they carried on their projects. Other prize-winning reports were published in The Guide of March 4.

This year The Guide is giving away \$50 to the most successful members. Wouldn't you like to have your share of that money? If so, write to The Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. There is no membership fee and not a cent of money is ever collected from those who join. Don't wait another day before writing to ask for particulars.

Learned Much About Pigs

Last spring prospects for a crop of grain were not very encouraging in the beginning of spring, so I decided to undertake the raising of pigs, being a stock raising enthusiast anyhow. I had two fine big Duroc-Jersey sows which I bought two years ago out of my savings. This spring I made a deal with my father regarding the feeding of the sows. I decided to give him one sow and half the pigs of the two litters, for the feed given them. Great was my joy when on July 30, the first litter of little, red, squealing pigs arrived. There were nine in all. Four days later a second litter arrived, this time there were eight. Now there was a total of 17 pigs. Eight and a half each, but the half on both sides we gave to my little brother.

The pigs ran with their mothers for six weeks and then I shut them in two different pens, so that they might be fed about equal. This was the only time I had to buy feed. One bag of shorts mixed with lots of milk brought them through the weaning process in good shape. Owing to a scarcity of feed and not wishing to buy, I placed an advertisement in a local paper for my pigs. It brought good results, and I sold them all. The mother I butchered.

The following is a statement of finances:

Selling price of pigs.....	\$27.50	
Selling price of sow.....	24.20	
Total proceeds	\$51.70	\$51.70
1 bag shorts	1.25	
Advertisement50	
Cost of sow	5.00	6.75
Net proceeds	\$44.95	

I attribute my success to the information which I received from old numbers of The Guide and other farm journals. I also received aid from pamphlets issued by the Department of Agriculture, and from a farm which specialized in the raising of Duroc hogs.

All in all I can justly say that as a result of my experience, I have learned several valuable pointers concerning the raising of pigs. Besides, I am greatly pleased with being a member of so valuable a club which well deserves its name—Excelsior!—James L. Quinn, Bowell, Alberta, age 15.

A Beekeeping Experience

It gives me great pleasure to write and tell of our beekeeping experience of the past season. My younger brother and I had the sum of \$40—earned by raising and selling chickens and turkeys—and were anxious to invest in something worth-while. After several family consultations we decided to try beekeeping. As everyone seemed to be interested and enthusiastic we decided to

make it a family affair for the first year. A meeting was called and the following officers elected. Mother, manager; my oldest brother, president; myself, secretary-treasurer; and my father and younger brother and sister were directors. The name of our organization was to be "United Family Bee-helpers." We may have been often a hindrance to the bees by our frequent examining them, but intentions were meant for the best. The first thing we did was to get the two pamphlets on bees from the Department of Agriculture, and to read some articles from papers on bees. The next resolution passed was unanimous. It was that we retain the first crop of honey for our household use.

The bee-furniture arrived "knocked down" from the factory. Each member helped and we soon had the hives completed. We had four ten-frame Langstroth hives complete along with two shallow supers for each hive. The bees arrived safely, and as the season advanced we gave them frames of foundations until the hives were full. The dandelions were in bloom and we did not feed them.

We are located on the open prairie with no protection and have but a few shade trees. We harvested a total of 180 pounds. We extracted 90 pounds and we left in comb to use as comb honey, 90 pounds. Our honey crop was worth at local price, 90 pounds extracted at 18 cents, \$16.20, 90 pounds comb honey at 28 cents, \$25.20, or a total of \$41.40.

We did not take any honey from the brood chambers and in addition to what they gathered in early October we fed them sugar syrup, consisting of 7 pounds of sugar to 3 pounds of water. Our expenditure for bees and equipment was as follows:

4 hives	\$11.60
8 shallow supers	9.04
5 lbs. of foundation.....	3.65
2 lbs. light super foundation.....	1.70
1 smoker	1.50
1 spool of wire.....	.31
Freight and nails	1.65
2 packages of bees	10.00
8 combs of honey.....	3.20
Sugar for bees, 26 lbs.....	2.60

Total

Margaret Junkin, Dominion City, Man., age 13.

Fed Calf

Rolande Tessier, of Killarney Lake, Alta., a graduate of Olds School of Agriculture, writes as follows: "My father bought a heifer calf last spring for \$3.50 and turned her on grass all summer. When I started to feed her in December she weighed 600 pounds, and after 110 days she weighed 710 pounds.

2 sheaves daily at 4 cents a sheaf.....	\$ 8.80
5 pounds sheaves daily at 1 cent a pound	5.50
Carrying water daily at 3 cents a day	3.30
Shipping animal to Winnipeg at 1/2 cent	5.32
Pasture	1.25
Cost of calf	3.50

Total expenses.....

Selling price of calf, 710 pounds at 6 1/2 cents	\$46.15
Profit	\$18.48

Failure and Success

I bought my flower seeds for \$1.30, and planted the very fine seed one-eight of an inch deep. The large seeds I planted some one inch and some two inches. It was so dry this year that they didn't come up until away late. There was a little shower that brought them up so I hoed them, but no more rain came and they stood still and didn't grow any more until we got



Rolande Tessier and her calf

another shower. Finally some of them bloomed but the blossoms were not one half the size they should have been, so my flower garden was an almost complete failure, but I am going to have another one next year.

But my turkeys were anything but a failure. I bought nine turkey eggs from a neighbor for \$1.00. I set them under a barred rock hen. One egg was broken in the nest and one turkey didn't get out of the shell. This left me seven turkeys. I put them in a pen which I made from two tip-top wagon boxes. The first week I fed them eggs which were chopped fine and cheese made from milk. Then I fed them on cheese and gave them gravel to pick at. At the last of the third week I began to feed them a little wheat. About this time one died. Now I had only six. I was a little discouraged, but I said "six will do," but I will take care not to let any more die, and I still have six. When they were three weeks old, they wouldn't stay in the pen. They got out and began to hunt bugs. When they were six weeks old they left the hen and went for themselves. From that time on they fed on bugs and a little wheat that they got when I fed the chickens. I am going to trade off

one of the gobblers for another and am going to sell the others. I wish to raise a large flock next year providing I have good luck. I intend to raise enough turkeys to pay my way through high school and normal.—Roberta Shuler, Sibbald, Alta., age 14.

A Rabbit Enthusiast

My project was a trio of White New Zealand Furbearing Rabbits, which I bought on August 29, 1924, for \$15 including freight. I secured money from my savings bank account and \$5.00 donated by my parents for chores, etc. For my graceful and inquisitive young buck I secured an old box 3 feet by 4 feet and 2 feet high, and faced it with mesh wire netting. For my two does I got an old tool box 6 feet by 2 feet and 3 feet high, and faced it with mesh wire netting. I sprinkled the floors with wheat straw and wood shavings to the depth of two inches. I fed them sunflower heads, cabbage leaves, carrots, alfalfa, oats and wheat mixed, and oat sheaf alternately. Cold, clear water was placed in scalded tins, changed once a day, to keep the tins from becoming sour and dirty. I

reckoned the feed per month for three rabbits in the following way:

Grain	\$.75
Oat sheaf50
Vegetables	1.00
Hay, etc.	2.00
Other feed75

\$5.00

I obtained valuable information regarding feeding, mating, housing, etc., in a book presented by the Rabbitry which I got these rabbits from.

I learned from these interesting animals, the profit which can be made if rabbits can be successfully raised for their pelts and meat combined, also you come in touch with nature working with rabbits. Two weeks ago I was presented with 18 hairless and blind young rabbits from the two proud does of which I left them six apiece.

I feed them bread and milk once a day with their usual rations. I can sell these young rabbits back to the Rabbitry at \$1.50 per lb.

Feed for three old ones and 12 young ones:

Feed	\$40.00
Bother	10.00

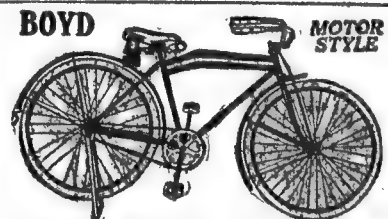
\$50.00

Selling price of rabbits, \$1.50 x
4 lbs. x 12.....\$72.00

21 Jewel Burlington

FREE examination—small monthly terms for this wonderful watch. (Gold Strata case, Ruby and Sapphire jewels. Send for FREE BOOK Today.)

BURLINGTON WATCH CO., Dept. W315
321 King Street, Toronto, Canada.
53 Albert Street, Winnipeg, Man.



Write to-day for our big FREE CATALOGUE
showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

MOTOR ATTACHMENTS
Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON
27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

\$72.00
50.00

Profit\$22.00
Campbell Atcheson, Cayley, Alta., age 12.

THE DOO DADS

Selfishness—just that, and nothing more, is what ailed Nicky Nutt, of Dooville. When Tiny, his pet baby elephant, had anything good to eat, Nicky always managed to get part of it, and all of it if he could. And when Nicky himself had anything he could not enjoy eating for fear Tiny might want part of it. That is what happened one day when Nicky had saved up his money and bought a little pail of ice cream. He was carrying it home where he meant to hide in a corner and eat all of it, giving Tiny none. He was sneaking along the road, trying to keep out of Tiny's sight, when he saw Tiny coming. Tiny knew Nicky had gone for ice cream, and he was hungry for some of it. Nicky slipped behind a tree when he saw Tiny coming, saying to himself, "Oh, golly! Here comes Tiny. What am I gonna do? If he sees this ice cream he'll take it away from me." Tiny came marching along with an expectant look in his eye. "Ahem," said Nicky, stepping out from the tree. But there was no ice cream to be seen. Tiny kept looking and looking, but could not see it. Nicky walked on, hoping every minute that Tiny would get tired of walking with him, and go away. Tiny kept on with him. "Say," finally exclaimed Nicky in exasperation, "What's the idea, following me around? I haven't anything to eat—beat it." Tiny appeared to believe this, for he stood silent and motionless when Nicky stalked away by himself. But when Nicky had gone a little way Tiny began to sneak after him. He knew of Nicky's selfishness, and suspected that Nicky had hidden the ice cream somewhere near, and meant to get and eat it as soon as he was alone. Nicky, hurrying down the road, very hot under the blazing sun and very uncomfortable, met Flannelfeet, the Dooville policeman. Nicky wanted to pass by and not speak a word, he was so miserable, but the policeman stopped and stared at him. "Jumpin' jellyfish!" exclaimed Flannelfeet. "What ails you, Nicky? Beads of perspiration are rolling off you. Are you sick?" Nicky might have explained if they had been alone, but he glanced around and saw that Tiny had followed him, and was standing a little way off, watching and hoping for that pail of ice cream. He could not bear to let Tiny know what was happening. Nicky was about to hurry on down the road without telling the policeman his troubles, when his head began to feel cold, and he felt that he was about to sneeze. He tried and tried to control it, but finally had to give way. "Ah-choo!" When Nicky sneezed his hat flew off into the road, and Tiny saw what had become of the ice cream, and what had made Nicky so cold about the head, and why he had to sneeze. He had put the pail of ice cream on his head and had hidden it with his hat, and now it was melting and running all over him. As his hat flew off the ice cream slipped down over his eyes and ears. There he stood, a ridiculous figure, before his pet, whom he had cheated out of his share. And the ice cream was lost to both of them.

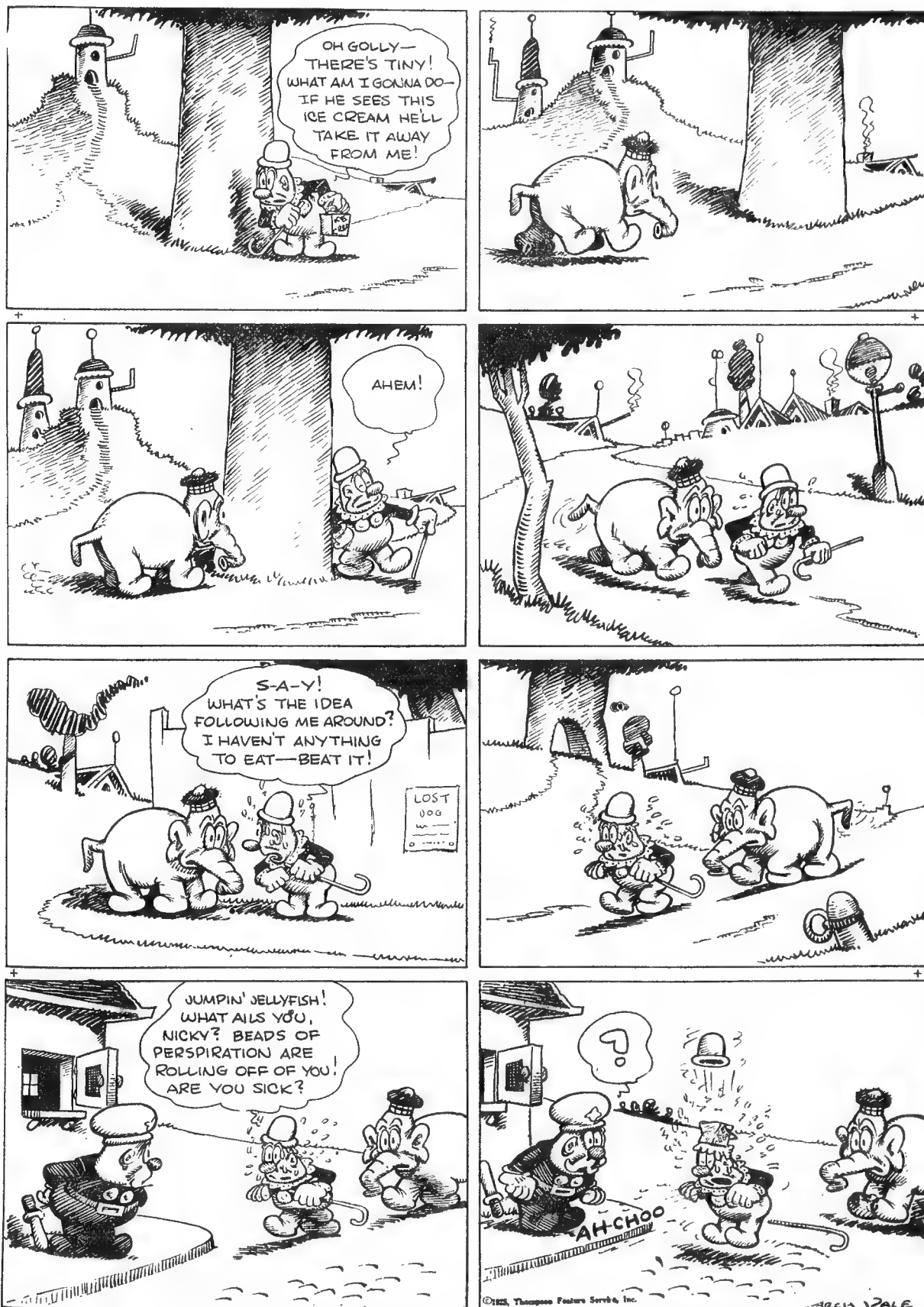
Dorothy had been to morning service and her mother asked her if she remembered the text.

"It was such a funny text, mamma," she said. "Sweet peas and suet."

"Surely not 'Sweet peas and suet,' darling," laughed her mother.

But Dorothy insisted, and her father, who had accompanied her, was appealed to. The text turned out to be: "Seek peace and pursue it."—Boston Transcript.

The Chinese began using tea as a beverage in the year 828. The price of good tea in England in 1657 was \$12.50 per pound.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

ACCREDITED HERD—ANGUS CATTLE, SIX young bulls, prices \$50 to \$75, with papers. Also Yorkshire swine, all ages, both sexes. Prices right. Frank Hawkey, Aldrie, Alta. 17-5

SELLING—AYRSHIRE HEIFER, TWO YEARS, \$50; 11-month bull, \$40; yearling Jersey bulls, \$25; bull calves, \$10. A. M. Crandall, Crandall, Man. 17-2

HORSES AND PONIES

I HAVE STILL FOUR PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale—Royal George, Klev, Shakespeare, Longfellow, all scheduled A, quiet and broke to harness. Write for catalogue. M. E. Vance, Maple Glen Stock Farm, Crandall, Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLION, J. Rasmussen, Standard, Alta. 17-3

FOUR-YEAR BELGIAN STALLION FOR SALE or trade. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 17-3

CATTLE—Shorthorns

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL, SCOTTISH Bard, 4½ years, by Mountain Bard, imp. Also roan bull, rising two years, sired by him. Morrison Bros., Wapella, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, three year old, roan, sure stock-getter, weight 1,900. Alex. Fraser, Basswood, Man. 17-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, ROAN, rising two years. Allan Carroll, Portage la Prairie, Man. 18-3

Holsteins

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE PURE-BRED HOL- stein bulls. Nell Lamont, Kandahar, Sask. 18-2

Ayrshires

AYRSHIRES ARE THE MOST ECONOMIC breed for the farmer. Stock for sale. Apply to Wm. Brown, Secretary, Manitoba Ayrshire Breeders' Club, Deloraine, Man. 14-5

SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULLS, ONE THREE years, \$200, one one year, \$100, papers included, from high-producing dams. T. L. Graham, Craven, Sask. 17-3

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef. The farmer's cow. For latest edition booklet and R.O.P. records, write: P. J. HOFFMANN, Sec., Canadian Red Polled Ass'n, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS: SIRE, Foxy's Beauty Knott, imported. Gus. Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 16-3

SWINE—Yorkshires

COLLEGE BRED, PRIZE-WINNING YORK- shire boar, sacrifice. Also March pigs from above boar, one-third reduction early orders, from prize-winning sows, Iowa champion Brethour bred sires, John Stevenson, Wapella, Man. 16-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, from mature sows, unrelated pairs, quality unexcelled; yearling Hereford bull, Britisher, Jr., and Fairfax breeding. C. B. Sutter, Redvers, Sask. 17-5

YORKSHIRE SOWS TO FARROW JULY, \$20; pigs farrowed March 8, \$12; three-year-old boar, \$15, papers included. John Logan, Vectors, Sask. 17-3

YORKSHIRES—MARCH, APRIL AND MAY litters, by imported boar, \$15, at eight weeks; others by select XXX boar, \$12. H. Thompson, Box 871, Regina, Sask. 16-6

PEDIGREE YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS, \$15. Total shipments last winter graded 98% selects. Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man. 17-2

SELLING—REGISTERED YEARLING YORK- shire boars, best of breeding and bacon type. Reasonable prices. T. Snowden, Cluny, Alta. 16-4

YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, FARROWED April 10th, eight weeks, \$12, including papers. Smith Bros., Springfield, Man. 18-3

Poland-Chinas

POLAND-CHINA PIGS, FROM IMPORTED stock. We can furnish unrelated pairs. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Runtz & Sons, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 17-5

POLAND-CHINA PIGS AT WEANING, IM- ported breeding. Gregg & Sons, Tregarva, Sask. 17-5

Berkshires

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, pigs, \$10, up till eight weeks old. Theo. Haugan, Kelvington, Sask. 18-3

Tamworths

SELLING—REGISTERED GOLDEN TAM- worths, unrelated pairs, eight weeks, \$20. Marcus Spray, Craven, Sask. 18-2

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS, MARCH LITTER, either sex, \$15. L. Hunkin, Crandall, Man. 17-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REAL COLLIE PUPS, FROM WORKERS DE- scended from Clinker, champion collie of the world, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; registered females, \$11; well-bred males, \$10; females, \$8.00. Write me for greyhounds, staghounds, Russian wolfhounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, etc. Unsolicted testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 18-5

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS—DURING spring and plowing time nests of young foxes are often unearthed, four to six weeks old. Don't kill them. Communicate with F. N., P.O. Box 1533, Winnipeg, or phone A7957. 14-5

IF YOU WANT TO START RIGHT WITH silver foxes and win success and independence, write J. R. Young & Company, 708 McIntyre Building, Winnipeg. 17-2

TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH, dogs, pets all kinds. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 3-9

CANARIES, TALKING PARROTS, GOLD fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 17-2

COLLIE PUPS, PEDIGREE DAM, SIRE splendid working collie, \$6.00. Mrs. John A. Young, Box 76, Klaby, Sask. 16-4

LIVESTOCK—Various

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, BEAU- ties, males, \$10; females, \$8.00, papers included. Sidney Northwood, Coronation, Alta. 16-3

BEAR CUBS WANTED—WE BUY BEAR CUBS and other wild animals. Price in first letter. Portage Wild Animal Co., Portage la Prairie, Man. 17-5

SCOTCH COLLIES, BEAUTIES, \$6.00 TO \$10. Registration extra. H. C. Graham, Riverton, Alta. 17-2

COLLIE DOGS, \$5.00; PUPS, \$2.50; GOOD heifers. Box 148, Manor, Sask. 17-2

POULTRY—Various

BABY CHICKS

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY

Baby chicks, pure-bred, guaranteed from bred-to-lay stock. Thousands every week. Hatching eggs, incubators, brooders, custom hatching, poultry and supplies catalogue free.

369 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

BABY CHICKS Our 40,000-Egg Incu- bator turns them out strong and healthy. Every chick from selected pure-bred stock. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send for price list—UNITED FARMS HATCHERY, MYRTLE STREET, WINNIPEG.

PALMER'S HIGH RECORD, HEAVY WINTER- laying pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for May and June, \$13.50 per 100, or \$50 for \$65; for July, \$12 per 100 or \$50 for \$57.50. Safe arrival guaranteed. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 17-7

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED HIGH EGG- record strains in all the leading varieties. 100% live delivery. Free catalogue. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 10-18

BABY CHICKS, ALL VARIETIES, EGG-LAYING strain. 100% delivery. Reliable Bird Store, 405½ Portage, Winnipeg. 17-2

BABY CHICKS, ALL STANDARD BRED: TUR- keys, winners Minneapolis, Chicago. Blue Ribbon Hatchery, Hopkins, Minn. 10-10

Various

WRITE NOW FOR MY ILLUSTRATED CAT- alogue, describing one of the largest poultry farms in Canada, and containing my system of feeding poultry, etc. L. F. Solly, Lakeview Poultry Farm, Westholme, B.C., breeder of vigorous, heavy-laying strains of White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Chicks, hatching eggs and stock 17-2

LARGE KIND PURE-BRED S. C. BLACK MIN- oreas eggs, \$2.00, 15; Mammouth Bronze turkey, Toulouse geese, 35c. each; Pekin ducks, 15c.; ganders, beauties, \$4.00. Purple Stock Farm, Crandall, Man. 17-2

HATCHING EGGS, IMPORTED 270-256 Barred Rock cockerel, selected trap-nested hens, \$4.00; another pen, \$2.00; White Wyandottes, \$2.00. Martin's best strain. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 15-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FLOCK mated to 235-egg strain cockerels, \$1.25 per 15; pure-bred R. C. Ancona eggs, from Ottawa prize winners, \$2.00 per 15. Henry Padberg, Sibbald, Alta. 18-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LECHORN EGGS, FROM large, selected, pure-bred layers, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 120; White Plymouth Rock beauties, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 15-5

TURKEY EGGS, FROM BRONZE TURKEYS headed by 40-pound gobbler, 35c. each; \$3.50 doz.; White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per 15. S. Devall, Rithern Lake, Alta. 16-5

PURE-BRED MAHOGANY, ORLOFF AND BUFF Orloff eggs, \$2.00 setting, winter layers, William Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 16-3

CUSTOM HATCHING—OUR GUARANTEE PRO- tects you. Write for particulars. M. E. Bregalt, Deloraine, Man. 12-8

POULTRY—Various

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, flock headed by Brandon prize-winning tom, \$2.75; 18, \$5.25. Mrs. Major, Willows, Sask. 15-7

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.00 PER dozen; also some goose eggs, 25c. each. Mrs. D. Hall, Binscarth, Man. 16-5

PURE-BRED TURKEY EGGS, Sired by Regina first prize tom, 25c. each, May 20, 15c. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask. 16-5

ROUEN DUCK EGGS, \$3.00 SETTING FROM my great 1925 prize winners. Edmonton Show. A. E. Simpkins, Leduc, Alta. 15-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, Goldbank strain, 50c. each. Birkenhead Poultry Yard, Winkler, Man. 18-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, WITH weight and quality, \$3.50 per setting of eight eggs. George Booker, Snowflake, Man. 18-2

DUCKINGS PEKINS, WHITE HARRONA Bros., Baulch, Man. 13-9

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 20c. EACH. C. E. Swalm, R.R. No. 1, Regina, Sask. 17-3

SELLING—TOULOUSE GESE EGGS, 25c. each. Mrs. John Schnieder, Delisle, Sask. 17-3

Plymouth Rocks

McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, 14th season. Winners second pen prize, Provincial Egg-laying Contest, Brandon, 1923, and again in 1924. Eggs from sisters and daughters of these pens sired by high record males at \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 for 45. Clears replaced. We do not pay carriage. Flag station remit extra. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-5

PURE - BRED HIGH - PRODUCING WHITE Rock hatching eggs, hens mated to male birds of Rock-trap-nested hens, with records well over the two hundred mark, \$2.00 setting, incubators filled, ten cents egg. Mrs. Alex. Dunbar, Della, Alta. 15-6

REDUCED PRICES FOR BALANCE OF SEASON: Eggs, Barred Rocks, light or dark matings, \$3.50 for 15. Eggs from special pen registered hens, all with records over 200, mated to son of 302-egg hen, 50 cents per egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, 1315 1st St. N.W., Calgary. 18-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, HEADED BY C.P.R. cockerels, direct from Experimental Farm, \$2.00 setting. Prepaid Alberta. Saskat- ewan, Eva Enzenauer, Box 277, Lloydminster, Sask. 17-4

HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY FAMOUS GOV- ernment approved, bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, light or dark matings, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100 eggs. C. W. May, Aberdeen, Sask. 15-5

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, approved flock, selected strains, mated by government expert, \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. G. H. Donev, Thornhill, Man. 13-6

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, UNI- versity's best laying strains, breeding pens selected and mated by government expert, \$1.50 15; \$4.00 45. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 16-5

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, BEEN breeding winter layers nine years. April hatched pullets laid September 3, \$2.00 per 15. R. D. Gullacher, Imperial, Sask. 16-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rock hatching eggs, from government approved flock, heavy-laying strain, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Alex. Murray, Graysville, Man. 17-2

H. BEAUMONT, CORDOVA, MAN., R.O.P. breeder bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, highest breeding, vigorous stock, not forced, eggs, settings, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00, 100, \$8.00. 17-2

HATCHING EGGS, FROM GOVERNMENT approved Barred Rocks, headed by E. B. Thompson males, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 30. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 18-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, STRICTLY bred-to-lay strain, excellent winter layers, hatching eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$3.00, 30; \$7.00, 120. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 12-5

POULTRY—Various

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, FROM LEAD- ing contest strains, Johnson, Cup and Beer blood. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 15-3

PURE, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, Higlinotham strain, \$1.75 per 15, or two for \$3.00 postpaid. D. Murdoch, Theresa, Sask. 18-2

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Wm. Cassel, Onward, Sask. 18-2

GUILD'S SPECIAL BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rock eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. Selling registered Shetland stallion. W. E. Sells, Strasburg, Sask. 16-5

REDUCED PRICE, 15 PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH Rock eggs, \$1.00, strong fertility guaranteed. Herbert Lunn, Kellher P.O., Sask. 15-5

HATCHING EGGS—PURE BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, \$1.75 setting. Breeding sent on application. Ben Talbot, Pamburn, Sask. 18-2

HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Guild strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. C. Francis, Kennedy, Sask. 18-2

CLERKE'S RED FARM, WINNERS AT EGG- laying Contest and big shows, 225-egg strain, \$3.00 setting. Vernon, B.C. 13-8

BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID WINTER layers, eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00, 100; \$28, 500. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 14-6

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, APPROVED flock, 15, \$1.25; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man. 15-5

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM TRAP- nested winter layers, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$9.00 100. Frank Barnett, Star City, Sask. 16-3

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, 17 EGGS, \$2.00. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask. 15-5

Leghorns

HATCHING EGGS, PURE - BRED SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, silver medal, winter layers; also summer layers, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. J. E. Gamey, Newdale, Man. Box 27. Phone 79-14. 15-6

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, from R.O.P. pullets, 10 per 100. Write for price list of pedigreed eggs and chicks from government approved R.O.P. matings. Ellen Jickling, Dugald, Man. 18-3

HATCHING EGGS—HIGH-PRODUCING S. C. White Leghorns, special pen mated to cocks from trap-nested dams with records of 272 eggs, \$3.00 per 15; range flock, all pure, well mated, \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100. W. Langley, Richard, Sask. 15-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER- els, Barron 200, 250-egg strain, \$2.50; eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Fertility guaranteed 90 per cent. J. K. Fendleton, Lamont, Alta. 15-6

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain. Eggs for hatching. Also breeders at half price after June 1st. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 15-6

S. C. W. LECHORN EGGS, \$1.25 FOR 15, \$7.00 100; using Guild's best cockerels. J. E. Morrow, Margaret, Man. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, \$1.25 setting, postpaid. Thomas Richards, Peebles, Sask. 16-3

Minorcas

PURE S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, PER setting of 15, \$1.50. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 17-3

Black Langshans

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHANS EGGS, \$1.50 setting. A. Deen, Herschel, Sask. 18-2

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings, dam's records, 202 to 297. Sires, New York State and Fair winners. Prices, 10c., 15c. and 20c. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., member R.O.P. 17-5

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES stock, direct from originator. Sample letter: "I had such good success with your eggs last year. They are such a strong, healthy strain." Eggs from open range, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7.50. John Hiseock, Balduf, Man. 17-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte eggs, Martin's Regal-Dorcas strain. Hens mated to cockerels hatched from Martin's pens. Nos. 1 to 10. Winter layers, free range, \$1.50 for 15; \$3.75 for 60; \$7.00 for 120. Victor Fells, Girvan, Sask. 13-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, MATED with males whose grand dams were sisters to winners West Quebec laying contest; 15 eggs, \$1.75; 30, \$3.00; 100, \$7.50. Mrs. W. H. Anderson, Rodger, Sask. 16-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING. Record of Performance hens mated to cockerels (dams record, 245). Price, \$2.00, 15; \$5.50, 50; \$10.00. Guaranteed fertile. Fred Finch, Landon, Sask. 14-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES, INTERNATIONAL laying contests, consistent winning strain, \$2.00 setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton, Alta. 15-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from my government inspected good winter-laying flock, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 16-3

HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN'S REGAL-DOR- cas White Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15. Incubators filled, 10c. an egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 16-3

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL- Dorcas White Wyandottes, \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. N. H. James, Strasburg, Sask. 12-5

LARGE TYPE WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH- ing eggs, \$3.00 per 13. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man. 17-2

HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN, WHITE WYAN- dotte eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. John Olsen, Oids, Alta. 14-6

MARTIN'S WHITE ROSE COMB WYAN- dottes, \$1.00 setting; \$5.50, 100. Sullivan, Innis- fall, Alta. 14-6

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Martin strain, \$2.00 15. W. S. Wilson, R.R. 4, Winnipeg. 15-6



There Is But Little Time Left To Sell

RYE GRASS BROME GRASS CLOVER
TIMOTHY MILLET AND FLAX SEED

The 1925 Seed Grain advertising season is fast drawing to a close. The Wheat, Oats and Barley advertising season is practically over. But there is still time left to Sell or Buy any of the varieties for later sowing if you will but advertise your requirements in The Guide. There is always a rush by many people who seem to form the habit of putting off everything until the very last minute. And history is bound to repeat itself this year. Letters like these would lead anyone to believe that he, too, can expect The Guide to produce results:

"Guide Classified Ads. have been giving me splendid results in selling poultry and potatoes."—M. A. Reynolds, Macoun, Sask.

"Enclosed find money for ad. for this year. Last year the same ad. sold all seed and forced me to return a good number of orders with money attached."—Fred S. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask.

"Please discontinue my ad. for sweet clover seed, as I already have more orders than I can fill."—S. A. Scolofsky, Loreburn, Sask.

If we did it for them—We can do it for you

And you'll find results unusually quick just now. You need not be surprised to receive long-distance phone calls and even telegrams from people in their scramble to fill last-minute needs. Get your ad. in The Guide today—do not delay another minute!

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

P.S.—Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!!! to catch this Spring Buying Market for Livestock, Swine (Spring Litters), Poultry Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Farm Lands and Nursery Stock.

POULTRY

Rhode Islands

RHODE ISLAND RED HATCHING EGGS. both combs, exhibition and heavy-laying strains, \$3.00 setting. J. M. Coates, Dellsie, Sask. 16-4

ROSE COMB REDS, GOOD LAYERS, HATCHING EGGS. \$1.25 for 13. A. E. Smith, McLean, Sask. 17-3

ROSE COMB RED HATCHING EGGS, SELECTED. \$2.00 15, \$3.50 30. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$1.50 per 15, laying strain. R. Filtraut, Lehart, Sask. 17-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS \$1.50 per 15, from my flock of prize-winning stock. Charles Kallal, Tofteld, Alta. 17-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$1.25 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Anna Flanders, Bowness River, Man. 17-2

S. C. RHODE ISLAND EGGS, PEN, \$3.00, 15; flock run, \$1.50. Stella Peterson, Weyburn, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS, FROM EXCEL- lent flock of winter layers, \$2.00 per 15. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 16-5

PURE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, \$1.50 15; \$8.00 100; heavy layers. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 16-4

ROSE COMB AND SINGLE COMB—HATCHING eggs from prize-winning and heavy strains, \$2.00 per 15. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask. 17-2

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, College strain, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Bert Coates, Glenboro, Man. 18-2

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB REDS, SPECIAL. May only, \$3.00 setting. Transcona, Man. 17-3

ROSE COMB REDS, HEAVY LAYERS, EGGS, \$2.00, 15. L. Hoffarth, Gull Lake, Sask. 17-5

Anconas

S. C. ANCONAS—THE WINTER LAYERS! Seven entries—seven awards and silver cup. Winnipeg, 1925. Hatching eggs. Order early. Two dollars upwards. Keddie, 485 Rosedale Avenue, Winnipeg. 17-5

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, HEAVY WINTER layers, eggs, \$1.75, 15; \$7.00, 100; \$12 for 200; high fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Templeton, Balduf, Man. 18-8

SINGLE COMB ANCONA HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 15, \$7.00 per 100; from good stock. Mrs. Welburn, Rokeyby, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15. Mrs. A. J. Pirie, Stratclair, Man. 16-4

17 ANCONAS, EXHIBITION STOCK, WILL sacrifice. W. H. Hunt, Box 264, Selkirk, Man. 17-5

Orpingtons

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED PRIZE- winning Buff and Black Orpingtons. Buffs, per 15, \$2.00; Blacks, \$2.50. Caragana Farm, Box 36, Cayley, Alta. 15-5

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED BUFF Orpingtons, \$2.00 setting. Wm. Lee, Tofteld, Alta. 15-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$4.00 50; \$8.00 100. Mrs. B. J. McTaggart, Klendersley, Sask. 15-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$2.00 setting, three settings, \$5.00; express prepaid. D. W. Laughlin, Ranfurly, Alta. 16-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00, 100. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 15-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.50 100. T. Long, Minota, Man. 18-3

EGGS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. George Lawson, Tofteld, Alta. 14-3

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunities to prospective settlers. These areas are particularly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

IRRIGATED LAND FOR SALE—BLOCK 3,000 acres, but irrefragable, excellent hay proposition, good water supply, good alfalfa soil, land smooth as floor, not water rentals, iron-clad water rights from government, two miles from station. All works personally owned and good working order. Full particulars from D. J. Wylie or Lindner Bros., Maple Creek, Sask. 11-13

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE

In various parts of Manitoba, on easy terms. Enquiry solicited.
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG

480 ACRES, TEN MILES FROM M.A.C., 16 miles from Winnipeg. All cultivated, ample buildings. Good soil. Owner will sell below value and take small farm in exchange. An unusual opportunity to get a good clean farm near the city. Apply Walch Lands Ltd., Winnipeg. 17-2

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, ONE MILE ASHERN, log house, stabling for 12 head, log granary, chicken house, good well, all fenced, 14 acres under cultivation, balance easily cleared, \$1200.00, \$200 cash, balance arranged. T. Bonford, Ashern, Man. 17-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, CLEAR deed, Lloydminster, for steam tractor, not less than 25 H.P. State steam pressure and last inspected in Alberta or Saskatchewan. Particulars first letter. W. H. Davidson, Mission City, B.C.

BEAUTIFUL HOME OVERLOOKING SHUSWAP Lake; approximately ten acres, all under cultivation; fruit and poultry. Particulars, Box 31, Salmon Arm, B.C. 16-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 17-5

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 17-5

SEEDS

Various

SEED POTATOES

Government tested, certified, pure Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio and American Wonder. Price \$2.00 per bushel; six bushels or over \$1.85 per bushel. Got your order in early before our supply is exhausted.

ALSO OFFERING—LIBERTY HULLESS OATS \$5.00 per 100 lbs. Get enough now to give you seed of this wonderful new oat for another year. Jas. O. McGregor, Glencarlock Farms, Brandon, Man. 17-5

GOVERNMENT TESTED BUCKWHEAT, cleaned and bagged, \$1.50 bushel. Will kill couch grass in one season. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 17-2

BUCKWHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL, free from noxious weeds, sacks included. J. R. Earls, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man. 17-2

SEED, BUCKWHEAT, \$1.60 PER BUSHEL, sacked. A. Bertramson, Clearwater, Man. 17-3

Oats

ANNOUNCEMENT
REGISTERED SEED

OATS

SECOND GENERATION
at \$1.50 per bushel

The "cream" of the seed grown in Saskatchewan

Place your order with the Seed Co-op.

M. P. TULLIS

FIELD CROPS COMMISSIONER AND
MANAGER

**SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED
GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE
ASSOCIATION LTD.**
REGINA, SASK.

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second generation, in sealed sacks. Quantity of same oats, fanned, sacked, not sealed. Germination 97%. Write for special low prices. Leslie Marr, Millet, Alta. 17-3

SELLING—SEED OATS AND FEED OATS, lowest prices, best quality. W. Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 18-4

SELLING—CAR LOAD OF VICTORY OATS, make good seed if cleaned, 60c. per bushel. Emil Anderson, Admiral, Sask. 18-2

Barley

SELLING—O.A.C. BARLEY, CLEANED, READY to sow. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 12-2

Flax

FLAX, WILT-RESISTANT, GOVERNMENT tested, grown on breaking, recleaned, cotton bags, \$2.90 bushel. Edward Sonstette, Duval, Sask. 13-5

Rye

SPRING RYE SEED, RECLEANED AND sacked, \$2.00 bushel. Cash with order. Charles Dupont, Fenn, Alta. 18-5

GRASS SEED

NATURE'S WEED KILLER

Western Rye Grass sown on old polluted land will give a good yield of high-grade hay or pasture and leave your land clean as new breaking.

Broadcast a little around your fence corners and along your road allowances. Does your soil blow? Western rye grass will bind it. Use it in your rotations and kill it with one plowing.

Choice, heavy, recleaned seed. 91c per lb. Sacks free.

WHITING SEED FARM, TRAYNOR, Sask.

BROME GRASS

Recleaned, government tested and graded, good germination, 10c. per pound.

SIBERIAN MILLET

Government graded and tested, \$6.00 per hundred. Prompt shipment.—PRESTON BROS., CARNDUFF, SASK.

SEEDS

GUERNSEY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, cleaned, hulled, scarified, recleaned, government tested, high germination, No. 1, 13c. pound, No. 2, 12c. pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Guernsey, C.P.R.; Watrous, C.N.R. Also No. 3 sweet clover, rye grass, rye and brome mixed. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 16-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested 97 per cent. germination, hulled, scarified, \$10.00 pounds, bags extra, f.o.b. Agnew Siding. Wm. Wyatt, R.R. 1, Reston, Man. 17-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 10c. pound, bagged, grade No. 1, germination 97%, tested by Dominion seed laboratories. Geo. Somerville, Deloraine, Man. 16-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, germination and freedom from noxious weeds guaranteed, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags free, f.o.b. C.P. or C.N. Ernest Ellis, Wawanesa, Man. 16-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, sacked, 12c. per pound; 10c. for over 500 pounds; absolutely free noxious seeds. W. C. Jones, Tisdale, Man. 16-3

CLEANED BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment test 98% germination, free from noxious weeds, 11c. pound, sacks supplied. T. O. Spratt, Minto, Man. 15-6

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned, sacked, 15c. pound. Arctic white sweet clover, 12c. pound N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 14-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned, ten cents per pound, bagged; graded, tested, 95% germination. R. H. Tiernan, Deloraine, Man. 17-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government grade 2, 89% germination in five days, \$10.50 per cwt., in cotton bags, f.o.b. C.N. or C.P. Stuart Cridde, Trebank, Man. 17-3

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment grade No. 1, cleaned and bagged at 9c. per pound. Can ship C.P. or C.N. G. W. Stockton Ltd., Wordsworth, Sask. 17-5

TIMOTHY, CLEANED, SACKED, 10c. BUCK-wheat, \$1.50 bushel. John Deere 14-inch three-furrow engine gang, complete with two sets shares, \$100. George Thompson, Newton Siding, Man. 17-5

WHITE BIENNIAL SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned, scarified, 92% germination \$12.50 per 100, bags included. L. C. Elliott, Shell Creek, Man. 17-2

MILLET—SECURE YOUR HAY, SIBERIAN, 6c.; hog, 6c.; Early Fortune, 6c. Bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 17-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCAR- ified, recleaned, sacked, \$10.25 per cwt. W. J. Johnston, Keyes, Man. 17-2

SELLING—BROME SEED, 9c. POUND, GOVERN- ment test, 86%. N. McFarlane, Gainsboro, Sask. 17-4

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment test, \$10.50 per 100 pounds, bags included. R. Gillespie, Oxbow, Sask. 17-3

FOR SALE—YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, cleaned and scarified, 15c. per pound. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 17-5

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment test, \$10.00, bags included. Duval Rodgers, Gravelly, Man. 17-2

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, cleaned, scarified, 10c. per pound, sacked. Hugh McKenzie, Cromer, Man. 17-2

BROME GRASS SEED FOR SALE, GOVERN- ment tested, 500 bushels, 12c. per pound, sacked. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 17-6

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, FOUR dollars hundred, including bags, government tested. J. A. Bouey, Viewfield, Sask. 16-4

SWEET CLOVER, ARCTIC WHITE, 13c. pound, scarified and cleaned, bags included. J. L. Maloney, Gladstone, Man. 15-4

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment tested, ten cents pound, cash with order, bags included. I. H. Mains, Gainsboro, Sask. 15-5

SELLING—QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT Brome seed, 10c. pound, cleaned and sacked. W. Monish, Oxbow, Sask. 14-5

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS per pound. S. A. Coates, Vanscoy, Sask. 15-4

No. 2 CLEANED BROME GRASS SEED, 10c. pound W. H. Sellers, Willmar, Sask. 16-5

SELLING—BROME SEED, \$10 PER 100, F.O.B. Keyes, Man. Albert McGregor.

BROME GRASS SEED, C.O.D. NINE CENTS. Titus, Napinka, Man.

POTATOES

SELLING—CERTIFIED IRISH COBBERS. Price reduced to \$1.05 per bushel; over nine bushels, \$1.55 per bushel. J. G. Dahlin, Norquay Sask.

SEEDS

SELLING—EARLY SENSATION POTATOES, 75c. bushel in ten-bushel lots; good keeper and heavy yielder. Hugh Peden, Muburn, Alta.

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED SUPERLATIVE potatoes for seed, price \$1.50 bushel. T. Ferrer, In'lan Residential School, Brandon, Man. 18-2

TRIUMPH POTATOES, EARLIEST KNOWN, \$1.10 bushel, sacked, Robert Esmay, Ardill, Sask. 18-2

RUSSET POTATOES, LARGE YIELDERS, \$1.15 per bushel, sacks free. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 16-6

FOR SALE—GOOD SEED POTATOES, \$1.35 per 100 pounds. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 15-5

GARDEN SEEDS

CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS—INTRODUCTORY offer. 12 packets vegetables, seven flowers, six gladiolus bulbs, all \$1.00; double quantity, \$1.75. Try me, you'll be pleased. John Hancock, Balduf, Man. 17-3

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES

For every make of
Plow Finished, Fitted, Bolted
Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

12-inch 14-inch 16-inch 18-inch
\$2.65 \$3.00 \$3.30 \$3.65
Give Number on Old Shares when ordering.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED Free Catalog on Har-ness, Implements, Farm Supplies.

SHEEP SHEARING

STEWART LITTLE WONDER SHEARING MACHINE, complete with gas engine. Fitted for clipping horses and shearing sheep. Never been used. Just as arrived from factory. Price \$150. Write

S. M. WEBB, FLAXCOOMBE, SASK.

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windmills, glasses, tires, radiators, bottles, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 30%. Parts for E.M.F., Overland, Studebaker, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., Limited, 288 to 270 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 8-16

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF AN ENGINE GANG in any size from three-bottom up, we will quote you exceptionally low price on new stock. These are Avery Cocksfoot plows. It will pay you to get our prices. Canadian Avery Co., Winnipeg and Regina. 17-5

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg. 13-9

QUICK SALE—10-20 TITAN, PLOWED ABOUT 50 acres, complete, pulley, steering device, A1 condition, \$325. Cushman picker, \$5.00. Magnet separator, overhauled, \$15. Good baled hay, \$10. F.o.b. Allan S. Eyclifson, Hove, Man. 17-5

RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS—RECOVERS installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 49-26

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS are absolutely guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks in cylinders worn to 0.010 out of round. Save the expense of re-grinding and buying new pistons. Makes your car, truck or tractor like new.

THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO.
286 BANNATYNE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

SELLING—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, 22-38 International separator; three-furrow Hamilton plow. Good order. Apply Chris. Neas, Spy Hill, Sask. 17-6

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM EN- gine, 22 horse-power, tender, Red River Special separator, all in good condition. Box 111, Morse, Sask. 17-5

SELL OR TRADE FOR YOUNG STOCK, Rumely engine gang, six stubble and four breaker bottoms, good order, two set shares. John Kennedy, St. Boswell, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY GREAT WEST 29-50 separator, complete with all attachments. Will sell cheap, or will trade for good farm horses. Apply to S. M. Milne, Bowsman River, Man. 18-2

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GARDEN CITY OR Ruth feeder for 40-inch Case steel separator. J. Baber, Neudorf, Sask. 18-3

FOR SALE—ONE TITAN BLOCK 10-20; ONE traction pulley. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg.

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS—MOLINE plows, economy discs, Mandt wagons. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg.

WANTED—CYLINDER FOR FAIRBANKS— Morse five horse-power, N type, in good condition. T. C. Watson, Butler, Man.

OAKLAND SIX, IN GOOD CONDITION, FOR sale, or trade for big tractor. Lars Pearson, Kipling, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—3 1/2-INCH SOLID DRILL TOOLS, 80 dollars cash. Clarence Heron, Ogema, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—ALLWORK TRACTOR, 14-28, splendid condition, \$400. Lem Cassidy, Carleton Place, Ont. 18-2

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—HAYWOOD VUL- canizer for small tractor. Peter M. Hiebert, Winkler, Man. 17-2

SELLING—HUBER STEAM ENGINE, 25 horse-power, coal and straw burning attachments, ready for work. Apply Hemmingson Bros., Manson, Man.

SELLING—COCKSHUTT 20-INCH STEEL breaker, packer attachment for plow. Ernest Symons, Rocanville, Sask. 17-3

WATERLOO BOY, OLD MODEL, CHEAP; extension rims, \$25; also odd repair parts. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man. 17-8

SELLING—MASSEY-HARRIS SIX-BOTTOM Verity engine gang, little used, \$250. Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask. 18-5

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Quitting Smoking

Melurney throws his pipe away once every month or so, I'd say, and vows in language strong and gruff he'll never take another puff!

"A wretched habit!" he proclaims. "The longest of losing games! It costs so much for me to smoke I'll see the day when I am broke; besides, it works upon my nerves and makes my stomach move in curves! No man endowed with normal brains should burn away his normal gains; so I am through, and through today! Here's where I throw my pipe away!"

Melurney thinks he's really through and gamely fights a day or two, but he is soon on pins and hooks. He gets no pleasure out of books; he trots his feet and then his hands, he sits a while and then he stands; with mind and body on the bob he shifts around from job to job!

He fights perhaps another day, turns down all smokes that come his way, but in the end, with rake and glass, he starts to searching in the grass. He hunts until he finds his pipe, begs some tobacco strong and ripe, fires up his bowl in double quick and puffs until the smoke is thick!

"When I'm not smoking," he says then, "I'm no fit company for men! I'm fidgety and out of sorts, all full of nerves and sharp retorts! Why should I choose to be a freak for thirty-seven cents a week!" He says all this with much ado and seems to mean it through and through, yet soon there comes another day, when, zip—he throws his pipe away!

[Continued on next page]

MISCELLANEOUS

SELLING—TRACTOR ATTACHMENT. Pulls four-horse load. Fits Ford car. Elmer Lockhart, Lido, Man. 16-2

SELLING—FORD 1919, GOOD CONDITION, \$200 cash. Earl Gray, Melville, Sask.

MAGNETOS AND PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co., Winnipeg. 12-26

MISCELLANEOUS

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, trusses, spinal braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary, Alta.

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

RADIATORS FOR FORDS—SOLD ON 60 DAYS' trial. 1917-23 models. Cartridge, \$27; Perfecto, flat tube, \$19. Cartridge radiators made for all makes of cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., 562 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 11-5

AUTO TOPS AND TRIMMINGS

AUTO TOPS, CURTAINS, TOP RECOVERS, seat covers, repairs and supplies. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 152 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 10-2

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

PURE ITALIAN BEES, IN NEW TEN-FRAME Langstroth hives. Guaranteed free from disease. Spring delivery. Price \$20 per colony f.o.b. Winnipeg. Ten per cent. discount. Cash with order. Limited quantity. Order early. Save disappointment. Write for price list. W. G. Stanbridge, East Kildonan, Man. 6-5

BEES FOR SALE—FULL COLONIES OF Italian bees, eight-frame, \$16; ten-frame, \$18. Delivery from May 15th. Italian and Carniolan queens after June 1st. J. M. Vanstone, Wawanesa, Man. 18-3

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP- ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 10-13

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 10-13

ITALIAN BEES, FULL COLONIES, NUCLEI and queens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply J. C. Riddings, Oakbank, Man. 8-16

STRONG COLONIES ITALIAN BEES—TEN- frame hives, \$16. John Bickensderfer, Hudson Bay Jct., Sask. 18-4

MANITOBA ITALIAN BEES, FULL COLONIES, nuclei and queens. The Old England Bee Co., Selkirk, Man. G. M. Newton, president. 16-4

SELLING—STRONG COLONIES ITALIAN bees. David Young, Bredenbury, Sask. 16-3

CHIROPODY

ARE YOUR FEET SORE? WHY SUFFER? You may have immediate relief. All foot troubles, from corns to fallen arches, scientifically treated. Dr. B. A. Lennox, 334 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 16-3

COAL

CLEAN COAL FOR BOILER, FURNACE OR kitchen. We screen to suit your requirements. Write for prices and freight rates. New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 13-13

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-9

CYLINDER GRINDING, PISTONS, REPAIRS, autos, trucks, tractors. Thornton Machine Co., 62 Princess, Winnipeg. 12-9

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co., Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 6-9

DENTISTS

DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA Life Bldg., Regina, Sask. Phone 3578.

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg. 16-5

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School, established 1900, 78 Donald St., Winnipeg. 16-3

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and house furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodeled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG, FEATHERS, fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Hargrave Street.

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK. FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Sailed suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 18-13

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD IM- prover acts like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf. A boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg. 7-13

GUNS AND RIFLES

GUNMAKER AND RIFLE EXPERT—22 calibre rifles relined, \$3.00. Guns, rifles sold, repaired. Fred Kaye, 48½ Princess St., Winnipeg. 17-2

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS—WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c. per oz. postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 48-26

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES, furs, wool. Prices and tags on request. Thirty-five cents per pound paid for horsehair, delivered Calgary. J. E. Love, 403 4th Street East.

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

CLOVER HONEY, 13c.; MIXED HONEY, 15c. Wilbur Sways, Dunnville, Ontario. 17-5

MISCELLANEOUS

HOSPITALS

MATERNITY—PRIVATE COUNTRY CASES. Moderate. Rest Home, 280 Kennedy St., Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price lists, information and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE—CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts. Write for prices. Jno. Isbister, Scantbury, Man.

TELEPHONE POLES AND AXE-SPLIT POSTS, 15 to 18 inches in circumference, 7 and 8 feet long. F.O.B. Avola, B.C. A. Manson. 12-9

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR station. E. Hall, Soisqua, B.C. 53-6

MONEY TO LOAN

WHEN
REMITTING
BUY

MONEY
ORDERS

CANADIAN
NATIONAL
EXPRESS

MOTOR BOATS

WINNIPEG YACHT CLUB AND BROKERAGE. Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg, Man. We sell used motor boats, row boats, canoes, marine and stationary gasoline engines. We repair outboard motors. We have several Evinrudes in good order. Send us your wants. 16-5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-9

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs, send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

NURSERY STOCK

FREE FRUIT TREES

One with every order for fruit trees received before May 1. Our catalog describes the best selection of hardy Apples, Crab, Plums, small fruits, ornamentals and perennial flowers for the prairie provinces. Champion everbearing strawberry \$5.00 per 100, postpaid; Dunlap, \$2.00 per 100. Tom Thumb Cherry, \$1.50 each. Macdonald Rhubarb, new, tender, red, low acidity, \$1.00 per division; \$10 per dozen. Catalog free.—BOUGHEN'S NURSERY, VALLEY RIVER, MAN.

RASPBERRIES, OHTA AND LATHAM, 100, \$8.00; dozen, \$1.00; Everbearing Progressive strawberries, 100, \$5.00; dozen, 75c.; Senator Dunlap strawberries, \$2.50; dozen, 60c.; Black Currants, 100, \$1.00; pink and purple, 20c. each; Virginia creepers, 10c.; Asparagus roots and Caragana trees, dozen, 40c.; 100, \$2.50. Postpaid. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 17-5

STRAWBERRIES, JULY BEARING; RASP- berry roots, \$3.50, 100; gooseberry roots, \$2.00 dozen; black currants, red currants, rhubarb, winter onions, \$2.00, 25; willow and poplar cuttings, 75c., 100; Caragana cuttings, \$2.00, 100; Virginia creepers, 15c. each; horseradish, \$2.00, 50. Postpaid. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 15-5

RASPBERRY CANES OF THE FOLLOWING varieties: Herbert Turner, Philadelphia, Sunbeam 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00. Russian and laurel willow cuttings, 75c. 100. Postpaid. Willoughby, Parkside, Sask. 16-5

JUNE STRAWBERRIES, 100 PLANTS, \$3.00; raspberry canes, 100, \$3.50; black currants, 12, \$1.50; rhubarb roots, 12, \$1.50; Russian, poplar and willow cuttings, 100, 75c. Postpaid. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 15-5

FOR SALE—GOOD STRONG ROOTS. ASPAR- agus roots, dozen, 60c.; horse radish roots, dozen, \$1.00; red raspberry rhubarb roots, dozen, \$3.50; Westney strawberry plants, dozen, 45c. Miss M. Langer, Riverhurst, Sask. 16-4

CHAMPION EVERBEARERS—FRUIT 100 DAYS after planting, freshly dug, no run-outs, our stock direct from originator, \$5.00 100, postpaid; \$1.00 dozen. June-bearing Million Dollar, \$2.25 100 postpaid. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 18-3

HARDY PIE FRUITS, EASILY GROWN. Rhubarb, black currant or raspberries, ten roots, \$1.25; 50, \$5.00; delivered prepaid at your Post Office. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-10

CARAGANAS FOR SALE, 12-INCH TO 18-INCH high, \$2.00 per 100; purple lilacs, 25c. and 50c.; bedding lilacs, \$5.00 per 100. Jas. E. MacIntyre, Tatla, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, \$3.00 per 100, postpaid. Albert Clark, Craven, Sask. 16-3

RASPBERRY CANES, 25 FOR \$1.00, \$3.50 PER 100, postpaid, pruned ready for planting. Thomas Richards, Peebles, Sask. 15-8

\$5.00 POSTPAID—50 GLADIOLI, FIVE DAH- lias, 100 everbearing strawberries, three peonies. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, R.R. 9, Taylors' Falls, Minn. 5-14

PLANTS! PLANTS! PLANTS! CABBAGE, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes; bedding plants all kinds. Write for list. Garden and Fletcher Greenhouse, Wolsley, Sask. 17-2

HARDY NORTHERN-GROWN STRAWBERRY plants, Senator Dunlap, \$2.00 per 100, postpaid; Everbearing, \$3.00 per 100, postpaid. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C. 17-2

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME—12 DIFFERENT hardy perennial flowers, three dollars, delivered Wilby, Heatherdown, Alta. 18-4

RASPBERRIES—ST. REGIS, \$5.00 PER 100; Latham, Millar, \$7.50 per 100. C. Cunningham, Warrenton, Man. 17-2

ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., PORTAGE la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock. Sell direct to consumer. Catalogue free. 4-18

EVERBEARING SUPERB, 100, \$3.00; CHAM- pion, \$4.00; both lots, \$5.50. All postpaid. Joe Pasareno, Makinak, Man. 14-6

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW- berry plants, \$5.00 per 100; good, strong plants. Mrs. Livingstone, Trossachs, Sask. 14-6

SELLING—RHUBARB ROOTS, \$3.00 PER 25; \$10 per 100; prepaid. S. Gjelten, Tribune, Sask. 16-5

LILACS, 18 INCHES, \$2.00 PER 25; \$7.00 PER 100. Alan Gayton, Mantou, Man. 16-3

LILAC TREES, \$1.00 DOZEN. THORPE, Stockton, Man. 16-3

NURSING

PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$15 TO \$30 A WEEK. Learn by home study. Catalogue free. Dept. 15, Royal College of Science, Toronto, Can.

MISCELLANEOUS

RADIO SUPPLIES

PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-20

SCHOOL VANS

WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND sell direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg.

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 TO \$40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. 8, Winnipeg

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO SELL "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Kitchen Utensils direct to the consumer by our exclusive demonstration method. Good opportunity to build up a business of your own either on a full time or part time basis. Apply by letter only to Northern Aluminum Company Limited, c/o H. C. Irwin, 207 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance and selling experience. Wyle Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 10-5

NEAL BROTHERS LTD., IMPORTERS AND wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have a few districts open for reliable salesmen. Applicants must furnish references.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall St., Regina, Sask.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 6 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WOOD GUNDY & CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

BONDS

BOUGHT - SOLD - QUOTED

The services of our organization are gladly placed at your disposal.

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 48th

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 12-6

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. 14-6

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand, Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Hauborg, Rouge, Quesnel, 65c.; Parfum d'Italie, Quesnel, 75c. per pound, prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 18-5

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TO- bacco for \$2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 12-3

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE- built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Type-writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 17-9

WAGON GREASERS

DOESN'T IT SEEM FOOLISH TO TAKE THE wheels off when you grease a wagon? The H and H greaser is fully guaranteed and does it better in an instant with one-tenth of the grease. Either loaded tanks, racks or empty wagons. At your local hardware, \$5.00 per wagon set, or postpaid from H and H, Box 80, Gull Lake, Sask. 16-5

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 8

its three years of power, had accomplished many things of advantage to those whom the Progressives professed to represent, but particularly to the advantage of the Dominion at large. Reviewing the three years of his regime, he pointed to a reduction in the public debt, to a decrease in taxation, to a lowering in the cost of living, to a reduction in the cost of public services, to increased trade, to a growth in national unity, to a betterment in the national credit and to the fact, last but not least, that on the day of the debate, the Canadian dollar was at a premium, and therefore the highest currency in the world. The issue between the two parties, he declared,

to be a tariff for revenue or a tariff for protection, the interests of the masses as opposed to the interests of the classes and sections.

A Bookkeeping Surplus

The criticism of Mr. Meighen was that of a trained accountant employed to discover the weaknesses of a financial concern. Throughout the 24 days of the debate, which have occurred on the budget, official opposition members have devoted a tremendous lot of time toward endeavoring to prove that the government in arriving at its modest surplus of one million and some odd dollars, had used a method of bookkeeping which no respectable business concern would employ. Many government members occupied a very considerable amount of the time of the House in an endeavor to refute this contention. Mr. Meighen, after having had the advantage of listening to, and incidentally counselling those of his followers who had challenged the government's method, devoted the greater proportion of his speech toward proving to his own satisfaction that there was no surplus, but instead that there was a deficit, and that during the three years the government had been in power, there had been an addition to the debt of the Dominion, including that connected with national railways, of nearly \$390,000,000. When all things were considered, he declared, there had actually been a net recession for the year just closed of \$81,000,000.

Statistics variously analyzed tell various stories. The prime minister contended that the figures of Mr. Meighen were erroneous and that the surplus which the government had claimed when the budget was brought down was actually greater when the accounts for the fiscal year had been closed. He contended that the chief difficulty in the way of decreasing taxation further was due to the legacy of debt left behind by the late government.

Moderate Policy Necessary

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of finance, earlier in the debate, and Premier King at the conclusion, both pointed to the heavy line of demarcation between the demands of the Conservatives for higher protection and those of the Progressives for still further reductions in the tariff. Both declared that a policy between the two extremes was the only policy by which the country could be successfully ruled. "The political party," said Mr. Lapointe, "which will inscribe moderation on its banner will stand above the others like the rock of Gibraltar."

The Case for Rural Canada

Commenting upon this attitude, T. W. Bird, Progressive, of Nelson, declared that this policy of conciliation, of compromise really, placed the Liberal party in the position of being a "Centrist" party, holding the balance of power and trying to persuade the people that they are neither one thing nor the other. "Just think," he said, "of a party appealing to the country on such a policy." Referring to the patriotic appeal of the Protectionists on the other hand, he said, "One wave of the flag is worth a thousand arguments to our Protectionist friends. The tariff was put over on this country before rural Canada was organized, and there will be no peace in this parliament until the tariff has been settled on a basis that will bring justice to the farmer. I will support the government just as soon as the premier is prepared to make a definite pronouncement of what he is prepared to do for rural Canada."

Premier Threatens Dissolution

In the latter connection it is interesting to note that Premier King definitely declared his intention of carrying out at the present session legislation with respect to the Grain Act, the Home Bank, railway freight rates and the single alternative vote. With respect to rural credits and other matters, he declared that the government's action would depend upon the facility with which the sessional program was proceeded with. He emphatically declared that it is not the intention of the government to protract the session into the hot summer months and flatly threatened that if obstructionist tactics were conducted by the official opposition he

would immediately request that His Excellency dissolve parliament and that an appeal to the people be made. This may or may not be an empty threat.

Making Poultry Pay

Continued from Page 36

garden well worth visiting, and showing what wonders can be accomplished with a little care and foresight in our prairie farm homes. Besides this every kind of berry bush or fruit tree that will thrive in this climate has been experimented with, until Mrs. Wood need go no further than her garden patch to obtain all the fruit she needs for preserving.

Nor has this enterprise stopped growing, for bees are added to the above ventures, starting with one hive, Mrs. Wood had all she could use for the home and some to give to friends, while she is wintering three hives and will have honey to market next year.

Mrs. Wood declares that the saving of sugar by substituting honey in cooking and for table use is quite a worthwhile item and goes to show that it pays to keep bees.

Some women may say, "I would like to do something along this line but I haven't the proper buildings." Well, Mrs. Wood started with very ordinary buildings. To be sure she has modern and up-to-date structures now, but so will you when your business grows. Home-made equipment and any building, just so it is made snug and warm, will do for a beginning. Ambition is what is needed, and a study of conditions so when you do start you can market what you raise to the best advantage. What has been done on Mrs. Wood's farm can be done on any farm, by any farmer's wife or daughter.

Meaning of Barber's Pole

The barber's pole with its stripes of red, blue and white, is a survival of by-gone days when a barber did more than cut hair and trim beards. In the middle ages blood-letting was considered a cure for nearly every known disease, and in many cases it was the local tonsorial artist who performed the operation.

As a means of advertising, it became the custom for each barber to erect a pole or post outside his door so that anyone desiring his services could locate him without difficulty. The pioneers were evidently people with imagination for they made their poles tell a real story. The red stripes stood for arterial blood, the blue for venous blood, and the white for the cloth or bandage that was tied around the patient's arm to prevent undue loss of blood. Some barbers hung a brass dish underneath the pole to represent the vessel in which the blood was caught.

Even today when blood-letting has been superseded by better methods of treatment at the hands of skilled physicians, barbers still use the striped pole for attracting customers.

GALLSTONES

PAINS IN BACK - STOMACH TROUBLE
Liver disorders quickly relieved by "Hexophen Capsules" and all symptoms banished such as bowel trouble, pains in side or back, indigestion, gas, jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn. Easy to take. Quick relief. Send to-day for full particulars and many testimonials of this reliable remedy.

ANDERSON & CO.
Box 203AB Windsor, Ontario

Stop Whiskey

Wonderful Treatment Helped Faithful
Wife to Save Husband When
All Else Failed

You Can Try It--FREE

Wives, mothers, sisters, it is you that the man who drinks Whiskey, Wine or Beer to excess must depend upon to save him from a ruined life and a drunkard's grave. He can't stop—but you can save him. All you have to do is to send your name and address and we will send absolutely FREE in plain wrapper a trial package of GOLDEN TREATMENT. You will be thankful as long as you live that you did it. Address DR. J. W. HAINES CO., 1049 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A STRAWBERRY EXPERIENCE

Spread over a period of three years at Meota, Sask.

By MRS. O. M. TOBEY

AFTER looking over the ground where I might plant strawberries, I chose a space that was level, so that in spring water wouldn't stand on the patch, freeze and thaw and kill my plants. I had this plowed deeply with lots and lots of well rotted manure worked into it. Try and get well rotted stuff that hasn't been burnt out, as little good remains in it.

I am a little "fussy" and I didn't leave this to the men, who are frequently careless if not interested. I dug around here and there and got good manure where it wasn't heaped too deep and had been "fire fanged," (sort of white and musty looking). And right here I would like to say, why wouldn't it be a good plan to put the manure, if not spread directly on the field, in some unused corner and spread it in layers or heaps not deeper than two or three feet so it would decay but not heat and spoil, then use it the following year. So many waste this very best of fertilizer.

In the spring the little plot was disced and dragged, then levelled with a plank. I marked the rows with binder twine, three feet apart and plants one and a half feet apart in the row. I was ready when the plants came, getting them as near home as possible at that time. I got 200 Everbearing, half Progressive and half Superb. I found one as good as the other and both made a good number of runners.

Treated with Care

I had read and saved various articles I had found in papers re planting. One spoke of an easy quick way with a spade. Sink the spade in the ground, bend it forward and back, withdraw it, and place plant in the crack made; spread out roots fanlike, then press soil firmly against them; one could do so many so fast, etc. I thought it sounded as if haste instead of care was the object, so didn't try it, though it may be a good way. Being a little "fussy" as I said, I decided to get down on my knees and do it carefully enough to feel satisfied I had done my best.

I opened the parcel as soon as it arrived, spread plants out on table, snipped off all broken leaves or any that were too numerous, leaving only two large leaves on each plant and cut away about a third of the roots. I put them in sufficient water to just cover the roots till morning. I poked holes in the rows with a stick, pressed it from side to side, then filled them with manurewater. When all had sunk in I started to plant, being careful not to put the plants too deep (as it will smother) and not too shallow (as when ground sinks the crown of the plant will be too high above ground and will dry out and die).

As soon as planted shade the plant with a shingle, and a few hours later move the shingles again as sun gets around. Two moves of the shingles if pretty wide ones, will be enough to keep them shaded for the day. In the evening I placed shingles so plants would be shaded again in morning as sun rises so early. A couple of days shading is enough unless it is very hot and dry.

Do not water plants after planting is finished, it only runs off leaving the ground to bake around plant. I think a great many plants and trees are killed like that. Put all needed water into the hole, plant, and leave top soil dry and finely worked around tree. If you water later dig a hollow around the tree, pour in the water, what you think necessary, and when sunk in drain back your soil and leave dry on top as before. Baked soil shuts out too much air and will kill plants.

About 20 of my plants were in bad shape, as if the crown were near rotten and about 20 more looked as if they were dead, but I planted them anyhow. Four of them lived and made good, so

I had about 166 plants that grew beautifully.

A Good Crop of Berries

I pinched off all buds till the middle of July first year, then let the rest develop. And believe me we sure enjoyed them. I could never look at the patch but I'd see one or two of my kids peeking among the leaves for red berries. We had none to preserve the first year, but lots to eat from the hand and bowl.

As runners developed I placed them where I wanted them and fastened them down with hair pins. One should be careful not to press them down too tight and so bruise the stem. Those that are to be closer than four or six inches cut off.

I had a garden tool that was like four little discs with a knife following behind them with a long handle to push it. It did fine work between the rows. A little while after each rain, before the land baked, I used it, and had no trouble with weeds till the following year. I couldn't get real clean straw to sprinkle over my plants after freeze-up, so had some trouble with fox-tail and some other kind of weed the next year.

The plants wintered fine, and none died. I had put a two and a half-inch or three-inch layer of straw on them after freeze-up, to catch the snow and keep them from starting too soon in the spring.

The second year we had a good lot of berries for pies, tarts, and for eating uncooked with cream and sugar, and preserved 13 quarts for winter. Perhaps this might have been better but the children and turkeys haunted the patch. I had no windbreak, but we are rather sheltered naturally, having a ridge to the south and west of us and the lake bank with trees to the east, but a temporary shelter is easily made by planting two rows of sunflowers, perhaps about 12 or 15 feet away, all around the patch. This could be done each year. The wind threshes the runners about so much, unless sheltered that if you don't peg them down they don't get rooted quickly enough to make a large plant before fall.

Difficulties Loom Up

The third year was very hot and dry and we had hardly sufficient moisture to keep plants alive. I had not put any straw on them the second fall on account of weed seed, and I thought I would try without protection but it did not work very well, a great many were winter killed.

It was a pretty sick looking patch the third year. Weeds were getting pretty thick, some peculiar kind of weed, with a lacey kind of leaf and a long tap root that tastes like celery, and if the least little piece of it is left in ground it grows again. I was nearly discouraged. Then after the old pig crawled through the fence and finding a moist spot rooted up a cool wallow in the middle of the patch, and I had chased a cow out that had been browsing on it, as the gate had been left accidentally open, I sized things up. The sick looking patch, the pig and cow's damage, and the fact that I had a new baby that spring decided me to plow it up now and try raising strawberries after my family was raised. So I sold some plants, gave away some and plowed up the rest, and will try again.

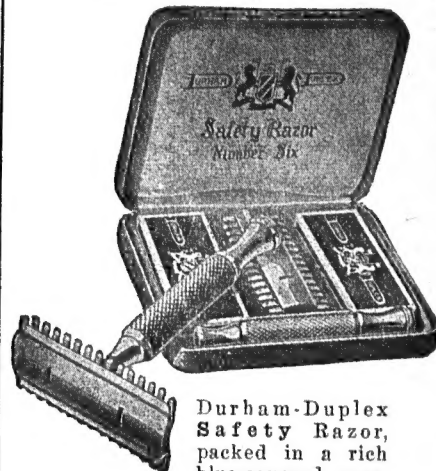
Australia Planning Wheat Pools

A report from the American Consulate General, Melbourne, Australia, dated October 21, 1924, outlines the status of the wheat pools of that country for the 1924-25 season, says the news service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A meeting was held on September 15, of representatives of the ministries of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, with the Australian federal prime minister, to discuss the proposals of the prime minister regarding voluntary wheat pools. As the Victorian govern-

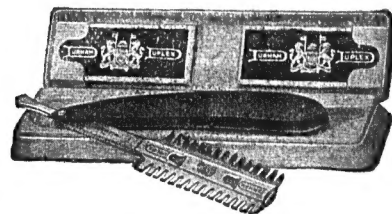
A Lifetime of Comfort in These New

Durham-Duplex Sets

Either Style \$1.50



Durham-Duplex Safety Razor, packed in a rich blue-covered case, lined with plush and satin. Two 60c packages of Durham-Duplex Blades are included—20 shaving edges.



Durham-Duplex Safety Razor with rich mahogany-colored handle. The attractive white celluloid case also includes two packages of Durham-Duplex Blades.

Get a Durham-Duplex Demonstrator Razor (either model) for only 25 cents, with one double-edged Durham-Duplex Blade. A real razor—not a toy. Mail this coupon.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO. LTD.
50 Pearl St., Toronto, Ontario

Name

Address

ment stood firm for a compulsory pool and the other states preferred voluntary pools, it was found impossible to reach a common basis of agreement and the prime minister was obliged to abandon his proposals. He announced, however, that the federal government would use its influence on behalf of any state which formed a pool and required financial assistance from the commonwealth bank.

An early opportunity was taken by the Victorian Labor ministry to introduce a bill to make the next pool compulsory. The bill provides for a board of control of five members, three of whom are to represent the wheat growers and two to be government nominees. This board is to be given control of the buying and selling of wheat during the 1924-25 season. Seed and feed wheat are to be exempted. The services of existing co-operatives are to be used in handling. The governor in council is to have power to investigate any alleged unreasonable price charged for wheat for local consumption, and to fix the fair market value. Arrangements were made with the banks to advance three shillings and eight pence per bushel, and an effort was being made to increase the amount to four shillings and four pence. Wheat growers as a body were said to be strongly opposed to a compulsory pool.

At the time the report was written, the bill was being considered in committee and a number of important amendments had been made by the committee. One of these amendments provides for a referendum being taken

not later than September 30, 1925, regarding the extension of the pool for two more seasons. An amendment providing for changing the personnel of the board of control to one representative of the government and four representatives of the growers, was defeated.

In New South Wales the government has decided to guarantee an initial advance of three shillings and fourpence a bushel and eight pence a bushel for handling and other charges. This is fourpence better than last year. As the Voluntary Pool Committee has already secured signed contracts from farmers covering at least half of the sown acreage, it is expected that the quantity handled will be large.

It is understood that both South and Western Australian governments are negotiating with the banks in regard to advances for their individual state pools.

In Queensland the compulsory pool remains in force for this season, but a referendum is to be taken among growers before continuing the system into future years.

THE FARMERS' MARKET

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, May 1, 1925.

WHEAT—All markets have been firm during the week with sharp advances from time to time. The primary cause of the advance here was damage to the U.S. winter wheat crop and buying on that account. In various reports issued today, after the advance, by experts representing U.S. concerns, they estimate a startling shrinkage in the U.S. crop, figuring a condition of only 71.6 per cent., an abandoned acreage of 20 per cent., and a probable crop of 427 millions against 590 millions last year, and 610 millions on a ten-year average. That if true, warrants the sharp advance. It is very noticeable, however, that on the advance good legitimate export trade in volume has been lacking, and from day to day spreads on cash grain have widened and there is no one grade of grain in any particular demand. In fact some of the lower off grades lack buyers for the time being. The premium of four cents over the July delivery for May wheat reflects perhaps some short interest in contract grades, which were not available today, the first delivery day of the month.

OATS—This grain continues firm, and although advancing steadily does not reflect the volume of business being done. Stocks of oats with the exception of One Feeds, are pretty well cleaned up and cared for. One Feeds, for some reason or other, seem to be unpopular, and two-and-a-half millions appeared to retire May contracts today.

BARLEY—Firm, with light trade. Rather a dull market throughout. Low grades in relatively better demand than first-class barley.

FLAX—Very dull, with heavy deliveries of cash flax against the May option. Stocks do not appear to be in good hands. Crushers are inactive just now and the seed shows little recovery as compared with values of feed grains.

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed May 1 as follows: May 5½d higher at 11s 11½d; July 3½d, higher at 11s 11½d; per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted unchanged at \$4.82½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: May \$1.73½; July \$1.73½.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur April 27 to May 2, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
April 27	53½	48½	47½	44½	41½	81½	76½	73½	71½	232½	228½	222	104½
28	55	49	48	45½	42½	82	77½	75½	73	232	228	221½	108
29	55½	49½	48½	45½	42½	83	78½	75½	73	232	228	221½	108
30	56	50	49	46½	43½	85	80½	78½	76	230½	226½	219½	106
May 1	58	53	52	48	46	87	82½	80½	78	234	230	223	113
2	59	54½	53	49	47	89	84½	81½	79	235½	231½	224½	113
Week Ago	54½	49½	48½	45½	42½	83	78½	75½	73	236½	232½	226½	109
Year Ago	38½	36½	36½	35½	33½	63	57½	53½	51½	215	211	194½	65

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	27	28	29	30	May 1	2	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 152½	157½	159½	161½	168½	170½	156½	162½	
July 150½	155½	156½	156½	164½	165½	153½	163½	
Oct. 127½	131	131½	131½	137	139	129½	106½	
Oats—								
May 49½	50½	50½	51½	53	54	50½	38½	
July 51½	52½	52½	53½	54½	55½	52½	40½	
Oct. 48½	49½	49½	50	50½	50½	49½	39½	
Barley—								
May 82	82½	83½	85½	87½	89	84	62½	
July 81½	83½	84	86½	88½	89½	82½	62½	
Oct. 72	72½	73	74	74½	74½	74	50½	
Flax—								
May 233	232½	232½	230½	234	235½	237½	214½	
July 236	235½	236	234	237	238	240	212½	
Oct. 217	217	217	217	219½	220	218½	189	
Rye—								
May 105	108½	108½	106½	113½	113½	109½	65	
July 107½	109½	109½	109	115	115	111	67	
Oct. 93½	93½	93½	97	102	100	97	..	

CASH WHEAT April 27 to May 2, inclusive.

	April	27	28	29	30	May 1	2	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	152½	158	159½	162½	168½	170½	156½	102½	
2 N	148½	154½	156½	158½	165½	167½	153½	96½	
3 N	143½	149½	151½	153½	160½	162½	148	96½	
4	133	138½	139½	156	146½	148½	137½	91	
5	118	123½	123½	120	129½	122½	122½	86	
6	106½	110½	108½	104	112½	113½	109½	79	
Feed	86½	91½	91½	87	95½	99½	89½	73½	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.46½ to \$1.73½; No. 1 northern, \$1.45½ to \$1.47½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.44½ to \$1.70½; No. 2 northern, \$1.42½ to \$1.45½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.39½ to \$1.67½; No. 3 northern, \$1.38½ to \$1.42½. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.41½ to \$1.70½; No. 1 hard, \$1.40½ to \$1.52½. Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.40½ to \$1.45½; No. 1 hard, \$1.39½ to \$1.43½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.43½ to \$1.60½; No. 1 durum, \$1.36½ to \$1.47½; No. 2 amber, \$1.40½ to \$1.59½; No. 2 durum, \$1.35½ to \$1.45½; No. 3 amber, \$1.37½ to \$1.56½; No. 3 durum, \$1.33½ to \$1.43½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 98½c to \$1.00½; No. 4 yellow, 92½c to 96½c; No. 3 mixed, 95½c to 97½c; No. 4 mixed, 90½c to 93½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c to 40½c; No. 3 white, 37½c to 38½c; No. 4 white, 35½c to 37½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 81c to 83c; medium to good, 76c to 80c; lower grades, 66c to 75c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.00½ to \$1.02½. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.64½ to \$2.66½.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow sold 530 Canadians. Steers made from 12c to 13c per lb., live weight, and bulls 8½c to 9½c, according to weight and quality. Prime Scotch made 13½c and heavy Scotch 12c to 12½c. Supplies were heavy and demand very fair.

Birkenhead (Liverpool), sold 500 head of Canadian fat cattle. Steers made 21½c to 22½c in sink basis; cows 15c to 17c, and bulls 14c to 15c. About 1,000 Irish stores and 800 Irish fats ranged from 21½c to 23c.

London sold 130 Canadian dressed sides of fair quality at prices ranging from 19c to 20c per lb.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 96s to 102s per 112 lbs. (20½c to 22½c per lb.), boxes 94s to 98s (20 1-3c to 21½c). American 90s to 93s (19½c to 20½c). Irish 120s to 130s (26c to 28½c). Danish 105s to 109s (22½c to 23 2-3c). Trade was slow during the week with supplies not yet cleared. Danish killings not available.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle—1,600. Market: Moderately active, fully steady on all killing classes. Bulk prices follows: Beef steers and yearlings, \$8.00 to \$9.50; cows and heifers, \$5.00 to \$8.00; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$3.50; bologna bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.50; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.50 to \$7.25. Calves—1,900. Market: Steady to weak, improved quality considered. Bulk of sales: Best lights to packers, \$8.50. Hogs—8,500. Market: Steady to 10c higher. Top price, \$11. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$11; packing sows, \$9.75; pigs \$11. Sheep—700. Market: Receipts mostly direct, best shorn lambs \$13, few choice shorn ewes \$8.00.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending May 1, 1925: Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,032; hogs,

6,423; sheep, 29. Last week: Cattle, 3,021; hogs, 6,856; sheep, 695.

Livestock deliveries show a considerable increase over the past week. During the early part of the week we had an exceedingly active cattle trade. About Thursday, however, the demand appeared to let up very considerably, and cattle prices generally weakened about 25c per hundred. As long as our runs continue moderate, prices should hold steady to strong, any sharp increase in receipts would, however, result in a slower trade. The majority of good heavy butcher and export steers are bringing from \$6.50 to \$7.50, while desirable handy-weight butchers are making from \$7.25 to \$7.75 with really good quality baby beef making from \$7.50 to \$8.50. The female market has been exceedingly strong, and in a general way appears out of line with the steer trade. Top butcher cows have been making up to \$6.00 with the medium to good kinds from \$5.00 to \$5.50. The calf market shows a little weakness, best handy-weights bringing up to \$10.50, medium qualities from \$7.00 to \$9.00.

The hog market has developed a distinctly weak undertone, thick-smooths at time of writing selling from \$10.75 to \$11. The cut on shops has narrowed somewhat, shops weighing 150 pounds and over being cut 50c, under that weight \$1.00 a hundred.

In the sheep and lamb section, deliveries continue exceedingly light, choice lambs making from \$13 to \$13.50, fair to good sheep at from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

We have received notification from the packers that after July 15, buck lambs will be cut \$2.00 per hundred, and after November 2, the cut will be increased to \$3.00 per hundred. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the early castration of lambs and docking should also be done.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$7.25 to \$7.75
Prime butcher steers	7.00 to 7.75
Good to choice steers	\$6.00 to 7.00
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 6.00
Common steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 4.00
Good stocker steers	4.25 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.25 to 4.00
Common stockers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to 6.50
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Stock heifers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	5.25 to 5.75
Fair to good cows	4.00 to 4.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 3.00
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 75.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 10.50
Choice heavy calves	5.50 to 6.50
Common calves	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers on this market are quoting delivered, extras 26c, firsts 25c, seconds 20c, and in a jobbing way extras are moving at 29c, firsts 27c, seconds 25c. Receipts are reported to be fairly heavy and as opportunity offers cars are being assembled for shipment East. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW —Eggs: Prices on this market are reported to be unsteady due to competition in buying. Receipts are only fair in volume, and this is helping to maintain prices. Dealers are paying delivered, extras 25c, firsts 23c, seconds 18c. In the North Battleford section very few eggs arrived during the past week owing to the bad condition of the roads. Gatherers are receiving 22½c for firsts, these retailing at 25c. Poultry: No arrivals, all surplus stock apparently having been marketed.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is firm under light receipts, and prices slightly higher than a week ago. Dealers are now quoting, delivered, extras 25c, firsts 22c, seconds 18c. Extras are jobbing 32c, firsts 28c, seconds 25c. No car lots are as yet being assembled on this market. Poultry: No change in the situation.

Two Tractors to One Separator

Two farm readers having seen this subject illustrated in a previous issue write: "Regarding the use of two tractors to operate one separator, would say that the Valdars Cannings Co., Valdars, Wis., have used two Fordson tractors to operate their large separator for several years. I believe this is arranged simply by putting in a longer drive on the separator with an extra pulley and using two belts, tractors standing side by side."

"In answer to the enquiry about using two tractors on one separator, would say that a co-operative company of farmers near here owned a big threshing outfit and sold out. Two of the stockholders who owned tractors bought the separator, attached one tractor to the front cylinder pulley and the other tractor to the blower shaft, and successfully did their own threshing and that of a number of their neighbors. Care had to be used that each end of the separator reached the proper speed before feeding was begun."

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED

is successor to the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers Ltd., for co-operative marketing of livestock, distributing profits on co-operative basis to livestock shippers only.

The same business, the same organization, the same ability to get the highest possible price for your livestock, but a new name, and a new company, strictly co-operative, for livestock marketing only.

From now on Ship Your Livestock to

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED

St. Boniface Moose Jaw Calgary Edmonton



CREAM

27 Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Stations—14 Egg Candling Stations

Now that the cream shipping season is fast approaching, you'll want to save every cent you can and make the top price for every can of cream shipped. Here's your opportunity to do both. Save money on Express Charges by shipping to your nearest Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery. The less time it takes in transit—the sweeter it will arrive—and the better will be the grade and price.

EGGS

We want strictly Fresh Eggs for our enormous domestic and export trade. These two outlets guarantee to you the very Highest Market Price any day you ship to your nearest "Co-op." Egg Candling Station located at Saskatoon, Regina, Weyburn, North Battleford, Melville, Yorkton, Kerrobert, Conquest, Radville, Lloydminster, Moose Jaw, Hague, Winnipeg.

ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY QUOTATION CARD

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES LTD.

Head Office: REGINA Manitoba Headquarters: WINNIPEG

"GUTTA PERCHA"

BALLOON LOW PRESSURE TIRES

They carry you farther
—more economically
—*from the first day on*

"Gutta Percha" Balloon Tires carry you farther, more economically, and with infinitely greater comfort. They have taken the fatigue out of car riding forever. They are well called the care-free tire. They smooth the roughest roads. They inspire confidence. They command praise. They give you easy steering at low speeds and safe steering at high speeds. The growing national recommendation "Gutta Percha" Balloon Tires command is justified by inspiring facts of performance everywhere. They are wonderfully adapted for rough country driving, and as for the city—well your car simply "flows" over asphalt or macadam.

"Gutta Percha" Balloon Tires were built to be the finest and the most economical tires you can buy—and they are, from the first day on.

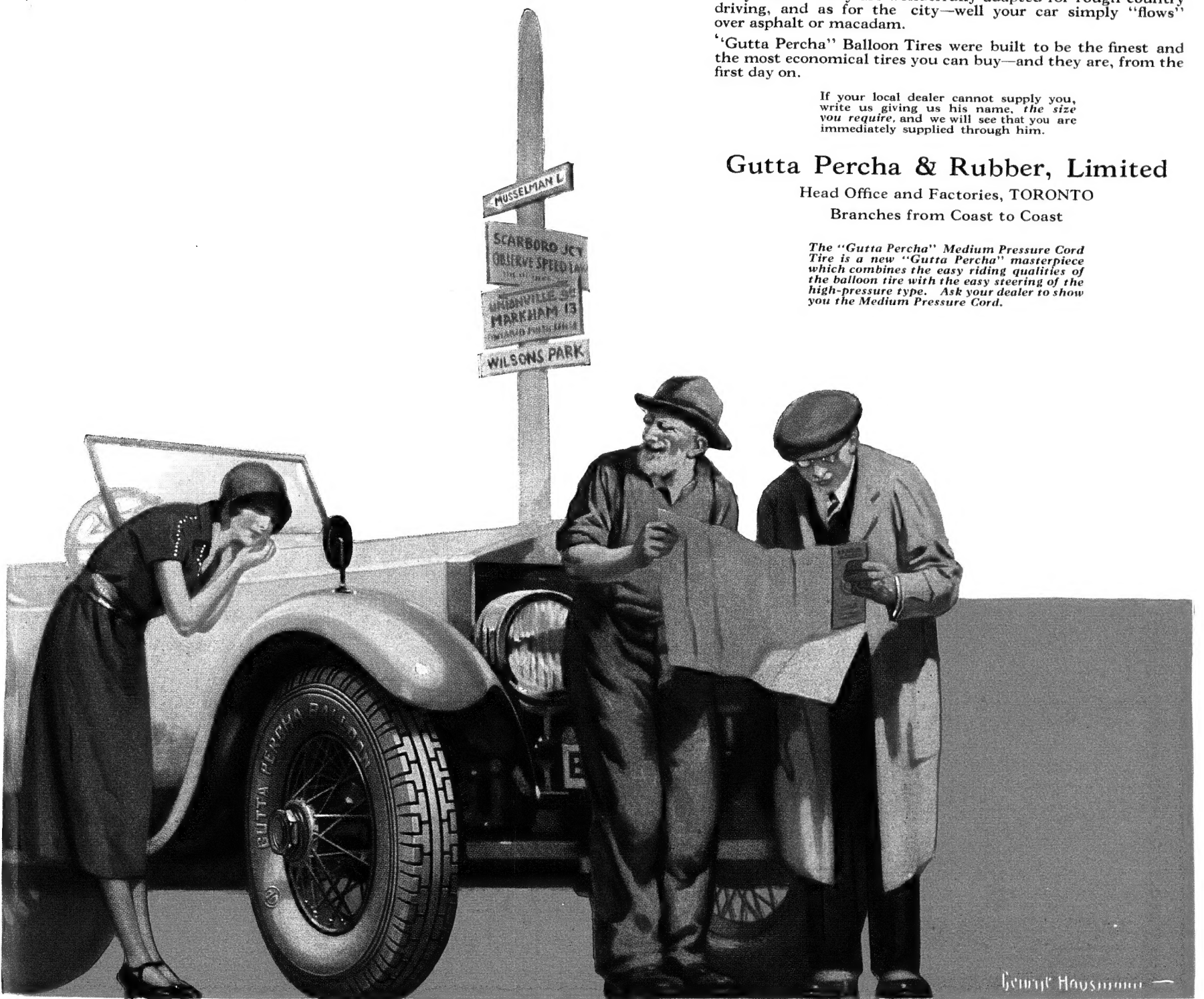
If your local dealer cannot supply you, write us giving us his name, the size you require, and we will see that you are immediately supplied through him.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

Head Office and Factories, TORONTO

Branches from Coast to Coast

The "Gutta Percha" Medium Pressure Cord Tire is a new "Gutta Percha" masterpiece which combines the easy riding qualities of the balloon tire with the easy steering of the high-pressure type. Ask your dealer to show you the Medium Pressure Cord.



George Haysman —



The word "guests" never makes her fearful

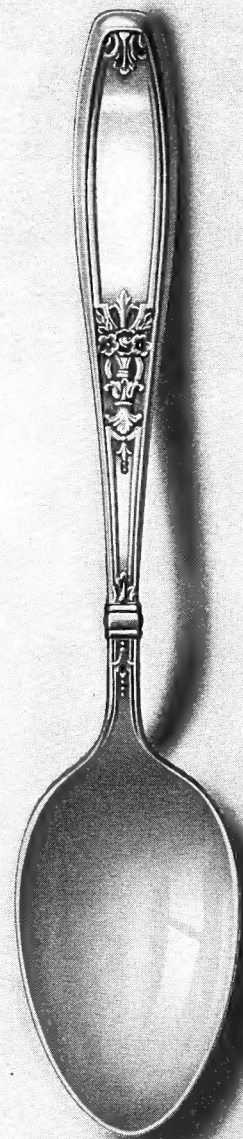
No DOUBT you know her, the woman famed for her entertaining. Though she is not wealthy, her dinners and luncheons and teas are invariably correct. Though she has but one servant, the serving of her meals is gracious and unruffled. Course after course they never fail to delight. You have sought in vain her secret as a hostess. The food is good, yes; but not unusual enough to make the difference. She, herself, is exceedingly pleasant, but not a flashing wit. What is it, then?

The very thing you overlooked, no doubt, holds the secret of her success—the charm and ampleness of her table appointments. Now you stop to think of it, doesn't the twinkling beauty of her silverware pervade the atmosphere of the meal? Doesn't the fact that she has

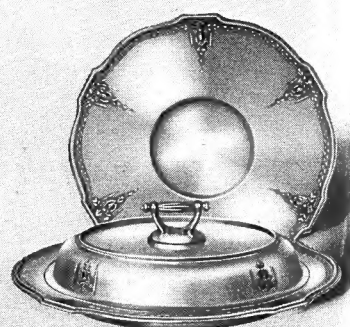
knives and forks and spoons enough to serve each course of her meals properly make eating at her house, somehow, an occasion?

This successful hostess learned long since how easy and inexpensive it is in 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate to provide all the silverware she needs—every day and for entertaining. She found in this enduring silverplate every kind of piece you admire so much on her table—salad forks, bouillon spoons, coffee spoons, serving pieces. She can always add to her silver service conveniently, because leading dealers have in stock the newer 1847 Rogers Bros. patterns.

Booklet I-E, *Etiquette, Entertaining and Good Sense*, is full of suggestions for entertaining. It is free. Write to INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. OF CANADA, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.



AMBASSADOR
TEA SPOON



Ambassador Sandwich Tray
and Vegetable Dish

Pieces like these, matching in design the 1847 Rogers Bros. knives, forks and spoons, add immensely to the attractiveness of the table setting and the ease of serving.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

SILVERPLATE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., LIMITED

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited, Successor